

Begin urges 'broad view' of security issue

By DAVID LANDAU
and ASHER WALLFISH
Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the cabinet yesterday that Israel should focus on the "broad complex" of security issues in South Lebanon rather than on the controversial demand for Israeli-manned warning stations. Some ministers saw his pronouncement as signalling a possible softening of Israel's insistence on the warning stations — if alternative security arrangements can be devised.

But other ministers were less far-reaching in their interpretation of Begin's remarks, which, it seemed, had an ambivalence — apparently deliberate — enabling the various schools of thought in the cabinet to cite his statements as supportive of their own positions.

Thus, one minister cautioned later that it would be wrong to suppose that there are differences of substance between Begin and Sharon. "Most of what Sharon says is accepted by the prime minister," this minister asserted.

Another, also a hardliner, said it was wrong to see Begin's remark as shifting responsibility from Sharon to the full cabinet. The cabinet had been monitoring the negotiations closely from the start and had held at least two in-depth discussions of the security issue.

Peres said ready to serve under Navon Navon reveals to Begin he's leaving presidency

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — President Yitzhak Navon is understood to have informed Prime Minister Menachem Begin last night that he will not seek a second term. Navon's five-year term expires in May.

They added that the search will now begin for a candidate to replace Navon as president, with National Religious Party leader Interior Minister Yosef Burg, being the most likely candidate at this stage. NRP sources are saying openly that Burg is "very interested" in becoming president.

The urban members of the Rabin camp are pressuring him to continue competing for the party leadership. If he does not do so, they argue, the Rabin camp will cease to exist and many of Rabin's urban followers will be left out of the Alignment slate of Knesset candidates. They feel they managed to get into the Knesset only because the Rabin camp existed and claimed a five percent quota of all party nominations.

Soldier killed, 4 hurt by RPGs near Beirut

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
One Israeli soldier was killed and four others were wounded when an RPG anti-tank grenade hit their armoured personnel carrier yesterday morning southeast of Beirut.

Israeli military sources stressed yesterday that to carry out the attack, the terrorists almost certainly had to pass through American-controlled lines in Beirut. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said in the cabinet that the attack was yet another example "of the Americans' inability or lack of desire" to stop or control terrorism in Beirut.



President Yitzhak Navon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin at their meeting in Beit Hanassi yesterday. (Rahamin Israel)

Navon announcement likely today

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Yitzhak Navon last night told Prime Minister Menachem Begin privately whether he wishes a second term in office or will leave Beit Hanassi on May 4.

amid persistent reports that Navon has indeed decided not to seek re-election.

The premier declined to disclose Navon's decision to the many journalists who crowded into Beit Hanassi, explaining that the president will announce it officially at a press conference, apparently today.

East Beirut, Shouf suffer rocket attacks

BEIRUT. — Several persons were reported killed in scattered incidents in the mixed Moslem-Christian mountain areas above Beirut yesterday after a night of artillery and rocket exchanges in which Christian areas of the capital came under fire for the first time in several months. Lebanon's Christian radio station last night reported that shelling was continuing to fall.

and was killed when the third shell slammed into the building. It was the first time any part of Beirut has been shelled since last autumn when the PLO was expelled from the Moslem-populated western half of the city.

Share rebound fumbles as market prices drop

Jerusalem Post Staff
The share market fell heavily yesterday, shattering hopes that last week's sharp rebound would spill over into the new week. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's publicly voiced satisfaction with last Thursday's positive market performance, and his denial that the Treasury considers bank shares overvalued, apparently fell on deaf ears.

was the result of the "stabilizing" action carried out by the banks themselves, in support of their own shares. Nearly 280 securities fell yesterday by margins that ranged between 5 to 10 per cent. Trading activity (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Begin to address Knesset today

Post Knesset Correspondent
Prime Minister Menachem Begin will make a political statement in the Knesset tomorrow, the Knesset Speaker's bureau announced yesterday.

Poll: Navon, Begin lists would tie in elections

An opinion poll commissioned by the weekly *Koieret Rashi* shows that the Likud and the Alignment will get 50 Knesset seats each if Yitzhak Navon stands at the head of the Alignment list and Menachem Begin heads the Likud in the next election.

The poll, conducted by the Dahaf Research Institute, indicates that if Navon stands as head of the Alignment list against Begin, the 15-mandate gap between Likud and the Alignment (57 seats against 42) will be eliminated.

Officials say U.S. had early word of massacre

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — U.S. intelligence agencies picked up information of the Sabra and Shatila massacres as early as Thursday night, September 16, well-placed U.S. officials confirmed yesterday. They were reacting to a report in yesterday's London *Sunday Times*.

Tel Aviv. That message reported that some 300 "terrorists and civilians" had been killed by the Phalangist militiamen in the camps by that evening.

day pointed out, special U.S. Middle East ambassador Morris Draper raised the reports of the killings on Friday with the Israeli Foreign Ministry's Beirut representative, Bruce Kashdan. Kashdan has testified before the Kahan commission of inquiry that he relayed Draper's protest directly to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. Draper has refused all public comment on the issue.

of the massacres. Later in the afternoon, these sources said, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger testified before the committee in closed-door session.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair and mild.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	45	11-12	12
Golan	42	11-12	12
Nahariya	42	11-12	12
Safed	42	11-12	12
Haifa Port	42	11-12	12
Tiberias	42	11-12	12
Nazareth	42	11-12	12
Afula	42	11-12	12
Shomron	42	11-12	12
Tel Aviv	42	11-12	12
B-G Airport	42	11-12	12
Jericho	42	11-12	12
Gaza	42	11-12	12
Beersheba	42	11-12	12
Eilat	42	11-12	12

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Yitzhak Navon was presented yesterday with a plaque from the Life and Environment society, in recognition of his contribution to promoting the quality of life in Israel, by the society's chairman, Yosef Tamir.

Jerusalem Rotary West will hold a business meeting tonight at 7 at the Kind David Hotel.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Paul Freedman, national director of United Synagogue Youth and settlement committee coordinator for the Conservative Movement, for meetings with Israel's Messianic Movement leaders on Friday. USY one-year programs in Israel, the upcoming USY Israel Pilgrimage, and the Conservative movement in Israel's future kibbutz, Haniel.

Earl Williams said courting the Dutch

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Sports circles buzzed last night with speculation that Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball star Earl Williams plans to leave the club and play in Holland next season. But there was no confirmation of reports that Williams' romantic attachment to a Dutch woman, who is the daughter of a director of the Naishua Den Basch, one of Holland's top teams, will prompt him to make the move.

Williams, converted to Judaism last summer and became an Israeli citizen.

In the National League last night, Betar Tel Aviv gained a much needed victory over Elitzur, chalked up 94-65, even though their ace, Darryl Robinson, spent much of the latter part of the game after four fouls.

Cliff Pondexter (with 28 points) had an outstanding game as a poor Hapoel Ramat Gan came from behind (37-39) at the half to beat Galil Elyon 73-69 in Kfar Giladi.

Bus fares up

The Transport Ministry announced last night that the price of bus rides that cost up to IS17 will go up by 10 per cent tomorrow.

Holders of discount commuter tickets will be able to use them without paying additional fares till February 14.

The ministry also announced that tomorrow a Jerusalem-Haifa return ticket will be sold for IS225 — 10 per cent cheaper than buying two separate tickets.

Cargo of cotton blazes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A fire broke out among bales of cotton in a hold of the 2,000-ton Zim freighter m.s. Galila in Haifa port last night. No one was hurt.

Eight fire engines were trying to put out the blaze late last night, a complicated task with cotton, which can burn and smoulder for days.

The firemen contained the conflagration to a single hold, in which several scores of the 1,500 tons of cotton had been loaded. Harbour tugs stood by to tow the Galila from the main quay, where she was moored, in case of emergency.

The origin of the fire has not yet been determined.

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HOME NEWS

Mubarak blames Israel and Syria for Lebanon delays

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak says he has heard reports that Israel and Syria have tacitly agreed to divide up Lebanon between themselves.

"I heard it and we are not sure 100 per cent," he said in an interview televised yesterday over ABC's "This Week" news programme. The interview was taped on Saturday, just before Mubarak's departure for Canada.

The Egyptian leader, who met last week with President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. officials, blamed both Israel and Syria for prolonging the troop-withdrawal negotiations.

Earlier this month, Secretary of State George Shultz told a visiting group of American Jewish leaders at a closed-door meeting at the State Department that the perception is growing in various circles that Israel and Syria — for their own reasons — are deliberately stalling in the talks in order to maintain their status quo partition of the country.

Shultz, like Mubarak, stopped short of actually saying that he

believes this theory.

On television yesterday, Mubarak again urged the Reagan administration to use its influence to persuade Israel to leave Lebanon. He said the U.S. has many friends in the Middle East — not only Israel.

Mubarak strongly voiced support for Reagan's September 1 peace initiative, insisting it is "much more practical to implement" than the Arab proposals released later in September at Fez, Morocco.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that Hussein is having "second thoughts" about joining the peace process "because of America's inability to obtain Israel's military withdrawal from Lebanon."

It added: "The monarch's hesitation has developed despite reportedly receiving two letters from President Reagan that are believed to offer U.S. guarantees on the future of East Jerusalem and on the freezing of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories during peace negotiations. Moreover, the U.S. apparently has made clear that sophisticated U.S. weapons systems 'would be easier' to obtain once Jordan has entered the peace process."

Freij gives Mubarak petition on peace

AMMAN (AP). — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij has presented a Palestinian petition to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak calling for the recognition of Israel and an endorsement of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan, a Jordanian newspaper reported yesterday.

The leading Jordanian daily *Al-Rai* reported that Freij presented the petition, which is signed by 200 Palestinians, to the Egyptian leader during a recent visit to Cairo.

The newspaper said the petition contains suggestions for the acceptance of principles of negotiation with Israel, Palestinian rights to self-determination, and coordination

with Jordan. It also calls for an end to Israel's policy of settlements in Judea and Samaria.

Al-Rai said Freij's petition also calls for "mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, the endorsement of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, the support of the Arab Peace Plan adopted in Fez, and acceptance of the positive points of U.S. President Reagan's peace plan on condition that the PLO be considered the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Freij has been mentioned as a possible negotiator in a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation to join Middle East peace talks under American sponsorship.

Arabs said 'losing patience with U.S.'

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klibi warned yesterday that the Arabs are losing patience with the U.S. over the slow pace of its Middle East peace efforts.

He told the English-language weekly, *Monday Morning*, that the U.S. is losing credibility because of lack of progress towards securing the departure of Israeli troops from Lebanon and an overall peace settlement in the area.

"This could lead to a loss of hope in peaceful settlements," and it is known that despair can recommend many things which do not always serve the interests of peace or

stability in the region," he said. "We are on the verge of breaking out of the stage of waiting and hoping," he said, citing what he called Washington's weakness in dealing with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Klibi said the 21-member Arab League, of which Lebanon is a member, cannot accept a Lebanese agreement to a peace treaty, security accord, non-belligerence pact or normal relations with Israel as the price for a troop pullout.

The "only acceptable" security guarantee will be a new mission for the U.N. force in southern Lebanon, he said.

REBOUND FUMBLES

(Continued from Page One)

slowly to a relative snail's pace, as only just over IS1.2 billion changed hands.

A portfolio manager from one of the commercial banks suggested that the relatively slow activity was due to "fence straddling." There were estimates that more than IS30b. is currently being held on short term, tax free deposits, as an interim step before the public makes any longer term decisions as to what should be done with its money.

Yosef Nitzani, general manager of the stock exchange, told *The Jerusalem Post* that "After last week's sharp falls, it would be more than surprising to have the share market stabilize quickly."

"There are those who did not sell out last week and are looking to recoup some of their paper losses. There are others who feel that many shares are attractively priced and are doing some buying," stated Nitzani. However, yesterday it seemed that those who had stayed in last week were having second thoughts about maintaining their investments.

The commercial banks are reportedly highly critical of the Treasury's handling of the situation in the stock exchange, suspecting that the Treasury deliberately leaked reports last week according to which the prices of bank shares are the next target of the Finance Ministry.

Although Aridor later strongly

denied any intentional intervention to lower the prices of bank shares, economic observers pointed out that the minister's denials did not include a statement about the high rates of return offered by these shares (some 20 per cent a year in real terms).

Banking sources yesterday said that the minister's denials came only after some of the heads of the banking industry strongly protested against his behaviour and pressed for a rapid denial.

The sources added that apparently the Treasury was not pleased with the turnaround in the stock exchange last Thursday, and it wanted the exchange to stabilize around the level it achieved on Wednesday, the day the market bottomed out.

The minister and his senior officials closely followed yesterday's developments at the exchange and were relieved that the commercial bank shares remained stable.

Sources at the Bank of Israel said yesterday that the commercial banks have been using some of the money taken out of the exchange by the public and invested in short term certificates of deposit to finance their efforts to support the prices of their shares.

The central bank is pleased with the fact that the rate of exchange has been only moderately affected by the developments in the stock exchange. As of yesterday the cumulative devaluation for January totalled 6.2 per cent, higher than the targeted 5 per cent per month.

LEBANON BATTLES

(Continued from Page One)

fire on the Druze-Moslem village of Baissour.

State-run and private radio stations said two more persons died when Israeli soldiers, combing the area after the attack on an Israeli patrol on the outskirts of Beirut (see separate story) swept the roadside with tank and automatic fire.

One report said a two-storey house was levelled by Israeli tanks, killing an old woman and another unidentified person. The woman was identified as Maryam Abdullah, the mother of Lebanese Army Colonel Nazih Abdullah.

The pre-dawn shelling between the Christian and Druze militias came after more than two months of sporadic battles between the traditional rivals in the Israeli-occupied central mountains.

"Most of the 100 Grad rockets landed in the streets or in parking lots during the early hours of the morning while most of the population was asleep," said a police spokesman, explaining the low casualty toll.

The spokesman said several cars

were destroyed or burned in the shelling that also involved Christian and Druze villages in the hills east and southeast of Beirut.

State radio later said the shelling stopped at dawn, but sniper fire continued in some parts of the Shouf Mountains.

Christian militia sources said that Israeli Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i visited Lebanon last week as part of efforts to reconcile the warring groups. However, leftist Druze leader Walid Jumblatt vowed in an interview published yesterday that the Druze will not lay down their arms, and blamed Israel for supporting the Christian rightists.

He also denied reports that the Druze are being supplied with weapons by Israel.

The latest round of violence in Lebanon began with bomb attacks on Lebanese leftist targets in Beirut last week and spread to the eastern town of Shtoura, where a big car bomb on Friday demolished a building used by the PLO, Lebanese Moslem militiamen, and Syrian troops. The death toll in the Shtoura blast rose to 45 yesterday.

(Reuters, AP)



Young — and not so young — Tel Aviv keep-fit enthusiasts take part in an aerobic dancing session at Hayarkon Park. Aerobic dancing combines dance movements and exercises performed to music. (Uzi Keren)

Shultz sees no early solution to Lebanon withdrawal

TOKYO (AP). — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that no early breakthrough is likely in talks on withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon, because of "some very considerable differences of opinion" between the two nations.

Asked about the possibility of obtaining results by bringing U.S. pressure to bear on Israel, Shultz told reporters, "I don't think that forcing people to do things produces lasting solutions to problems."

He added: "I don't think it will produce a lasting solution for Israel to force Lebanon to do something that Lebanon does not think is in its interest. You might get a solution, but it wouldn't necessarily be lasting."

Shultz said the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon "could and still can be accomplished very quickly," but "there are some very wide...big gaps" in Lebanese and Israeli negotiating positions.

Shultz spoke extensively with reporters about the Middle East situation as his Air-Force jet flew him across the Pacific for 12 days of

meetings with leaders of Japan, China, and South Korea.

The original U.S. goal was for a complete pullout of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces by the end of 1982.

"There have developed some very considerable differences of opinion between the parties," Shultz said. "I wish I could report there are breakthroughs in the offing. I'm sure there are, but I can't say when."

The U.S. has assurances that Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon when Israeli forces pull out, Shultz said. It also considers that there are good reasons to believe the Palestinians will also withdraw when the Syrians do.

Shultz said he believes that both Israel's concern for security and Lebanon's search for sovereignty and territorial integrity can eventually be dealt with successfully in the negotiations.

"But I'm not able to just write out the ticket and hand it to people," he said, adding that the U.S. is a party to the talks, "exploring ways in which the legitimate interests of both sides can be met."

BEGIN URGES

(Continued from Page One)

deducted in Riyadh or Damascus or PLO headquarters in Tunisia, Sharon had told him.

Similarly, he had warned the Phalangist leadership that "Israel might pull back unilaterally to its 45-kilometre security line and leave the Lebanese factions to their fate — if the Beirut government's position in the talks with Israel remains intransigent."

Cabinet ministers were plainly embarrassed last night that these exhortations-cum-threats by Sharon had leaked to the news media, or indeed that they had been uttered at all. They feared that the Lebanese president might feel himself publicly insulted.

One senior minister, seeking to smooth things over, said Sharon had in fact couched his remarks to Pierre Jemayel "positively." Also, he had not threatened that Israel would pull back. He had merely remarked that Israel might consider this.

Members of the cabinet had been half-advancing this idea for some time, the minister observed.

In his vigorous defence of the cabinet of the demand for the warning stations, Sharon used a new phrase to define these envisaged facilities: "front-line warning positions." In his original, secret negotiations with aides to President Jemayel, he had referred to three "warning stations," but more recently he has spoken of "anti-terrorist supervisory facilities" — a phrase that particularly rankled the Lebanese and the U.S. because it implies a garrison-type post.

Begin said it would be better to drop this nomenclature and speak rather of "vital security arrangements" as a package concept, leaving specifications, and definitions to later.

Well-placed cabinet sources strongly rejected the idea that it was the difference between "warning stations" and "anti-terror facilities" — the one implying electronic surveillance and the other implying physical policing — that caused the dispute between Israel and the U.S. These sources maintained that the U.S. had opposed the concept of warning stations even before Israel, in the person of Sharon, had made it clear that what was intended was "anti-terror facilities," each manned by a company of soldiers.

Sharon made a similar point at the cabinet, noting that the Umm Hashiba electronic surveillance station in Sinai had a complement of 1,000 men, more than three companies, in its heyday.

The well-placed sources contended that the dispute between Jerusalem and Washington goes much deeper than the issue of the stations — indeed deeper than any specific issue relating to security in Southern Lebanon. Does the U.S. want Israel and Lebanon to reach an agreement providing for security and for open borders? This is the basic question, the sources said.

It was "convenient for other parties" to focus the argument on the stations, and to contend that they would prejudice Lebanon's sovereignty. But in fact, the pressures on Lebanon, exerted in Riyadh and Damascus — and in Washington, the sources implied — were the true slights to Lebanese sovereignty and independence.

These sources cited yesterday's fatal ambush of an Israeli Defence Force patrol in Beirut as evidence that the multi-national force would be ineffective in a policing role in the south after the IDF's withdrawal. The assailants yesterday had emerged from, and retreated back into, the MNF lines held by U.S. Marines.

The Marine commanders averred frankly that they were a "peace force" and would rather not fight and risk death on this assignment. "And who can blame them?" the sources added. Indeed, it would be "terrible" for Israel if it ever called on American soldiers to fight on its behalf, they said.

But by the same token, Israel could not therefore entertain the prospect of MNF units — and certainly not UNIFIL units, which had discredited themselves in the past — taking on vital security assignments in South Lebanon close to Israel's border.

Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat on the committee, called on *The Sunday Times* to name the members who it said knew about the massacre but failed to pass the information on to the Israeli government.

"It really strikes me as rather inconceivable that anybody on the committee would have had that kind of information," he said in a radio interview.

Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican committee member, said he was also sceptical about *The Sunday Times* report.

Kibbutznik dies after road accident

YAD MORDECHAI (Tim). — A member of Kibbutz Yad Mordechai, Ezra Narkis, 43, died in hospital yesterday from injuries incurred when he was hit by a car while crossing the road outside the kibbutz earlier in the day. The driver of the car has been arrested.

Shmuel Nahmias, 17, was badly injured and two persons were slightly injured when the car in which they were travelling overturned on Saturday morning on the coastal highway near the Kfar Shmaryahu turnoff.

At Rishon LeZion yesterday, police erected roadblocks in an effort to apprehend a motorist who injured a cyclist in a hit-and-run accident.

And in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday, Shalva Daishvili, 42, was fined IS5,000, was given an eight-month suspended jail sentence and had his driving licence suspended for three years for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Aridor quashes devaluation rumour

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Finance Minister Yoram Aridor late yesterday evening officially denied rumours that there would be a 15 to 20 per cent devaluation of the shekel overnight and that there would be a sudden price hike in basic foodstuffs of 10 to 20 per cent.

"The Finance Ministry is continuing the same policy — a moderate adjustment of prices, devaluation, interest rates and everything else," he said.

He was speaking at a meeting of the Chamber of Independent Businessmen, an organization set up a year ago by Deputy Finance Minister Haim Kaufman. (Related story, page 3)

More police in field under new budget

Police service jobs will be cut to provide more officers for field duty in the 1983/84 fiscal year, more than a third of police vehicles will be replaced, and the force will receive the latest equipment for dispersing demonstrations. These are among the main items in the 1983/84 Israel Police budget, released yesterday after being agreed upon by the Interior Ministry and the Treasury.

Ya'acov Markovitz, head of the police and prisons service department in the Interior Ministry, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday that, following a Treasury demand to cut personnel, it was decided to eliminate 275 maintenance jobs and employ outside workers instead. Of the now-empty job slots, 150 will be re-assigned to

operational posts and the operational budget will be increased 20 per cent in real terms.

About IS13 million are to be spent on new equipment, including riot gear, fireproof suits, special helmets and water cannon. Additional remote-controlled bomb disposal robots and 10 motorcycles for traffic police will be bought. Over IS200m. is budgeted for improved communications.

Under a plan to reorganize the country's prisons, a central Judea and Samaria prison for security prisoners is to be opened and prisons in Jenin, Ramallah and Gaza will be expanded. These changes will make available an estimated 1,350 places in the country's overcrowded prisons.

'Moda'i bill' would curtail length of police inquiries

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

A draft bill that would limit police inquiries to one year or 18 months at the outside, is to be considered by the Cabinet Legislation Committee. It was tabled yesterday by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i (Likud-Liberal) — against the opposition of the two ministers most closely involved in the issue, Interior Minister Yosef Burg (National Religious) and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberal).

Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged that the Moda'i bill be transferred to the Legislation Committee, where, he said, ministers will have the opportunity to hear expert opinions from the ministries concerned and from outside legal sources authorities.

Moda'i apparently regards the transfer of the bill to the committee as something of a victory. But Burg and Nissim — the latter is chairman of the committee — have plainly not given up the fight and they intend to put the bill painlessly to death before it can become law.

The bill is an outcrop of the "Moda'i-Hasbi affair" last year, in which Labour MK Yehuda Hasbi wrongly accused Moda'i of financial wrongdoing. The accusations were publicized — and later proved groundless.

On Moda'i's insistence a commission of inquiry was set up under a

retired judge, and this recommended tighter restrictions on publication of a suspect's identity.

The need to limit the length of an open police inquiry (in which the suspect's identity becomes known) — at least to his immediate circles — stems from basic concerns for citizen's rights. Moda'i argued at the cabinet meeting yesterday.

Sometimes inquiries drag on for years, sullying a man's reputation beyond repair, ruining his economic standing, his health and his mental stability — only to end with no proof and no prosecution.

Nissim said nothing at the cabinet meeting yesterday. But he had informed Moda'i earlier that he and his ministry, as well as the police, opposed legislation on this matter. Some inquiries needed long and painstaking work and a law was too hidebound and inflexible a way of dealing with those cases where police footdragging was not justified.

Nissim suggested instead that binding rules be drawn up by his ministry and the police, limiting inquiries to a year or 18 months, but leaving some leeway for special cases. But this does not satisfy Moda'i.

The energy minister was particularly scathing in his criticism of Burg. He accused him of "deliberately dallying" over his response to Moda'i's initiative in order to stifle it.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of

JOSEPH ARKIN 57

there will be a memorial service and unveiling on Friday, February 4, 1983 at 10 a.m. at Mazeret Batia cemetery.

Oney
Estie
Iris and Shy.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved mother

JENNETTE CARTOON 57

nee Weisrock

after a long illness, in South Africa.

The funeral will be held today, Monday, January 31, 1983 in Johannesburg. Shiva and prayers at 22a, Danya St., Haifa.

Deeply mourned by Daughter: Zena Fine
Sons: Claude and Lando; Lennie and Selma
Grandchildren in South Africa and Israel.

With great sorrow we announce the passing of
my beloved husband, our dear father and grandfather.

GEORGE OVADIA

The funeral will leave today, Monday, January 31, 1983 at 12 noon, from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, for the Southern Cemetery, Holon. Bus transport will be available.

The Bereaved Family

Na'amat blasts bid to toughen Abortion Law

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Labour Women's organization Na'amat yesterday opened fire on proposed changes in the Abortion Law that the chairman of the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee, MK Menahem Porush, (Agudat Yisrael), is scheduled to present today to the subcommittee conducting hearings on the law.

Porush will propose, among other things, that women undergoing abortions without the approval of an abortion committee under one of the four clauses of the Abortion Law be held criminally responsible and prosecuted under criminal law.

Na'amat's secretary-general, Masha Lubelsky, called on Porush to reconsider the proposals that he will suggest be incorporated into the committee's summing-up of the hearings on the implementation of the law.

Also included in Porush's proposals are an in-

tensification of the "war against doctors performing illegal abortions"; increased police action in enforcing the law; and increasing the penalty for doctors performing illegal abortions above the present five-year maximum prison term.

Porush will also suggest reducing the number and type of circumstances under which abortions are granted and setting up a special department in the Health Ministry to supervise the activities of the committees, made up of doctors and social workers, that are empowered to approve abortions.

Each of these proposals represents a modification of, or addition to, the present law on abortions, the Na'amat spokeswoman said. The net effect, she said, will be to increase the number of illegal abortions performed. Doctors will be even more loath to get involved with underground abortions, leaving the field open to non-professionals, who are more likely to endanger the life of the woman, she said.

Nine hearings on the abortion question have

been held by the Labour and Social Affairs Committee since MK Shmuel Halpern (Aguda) presented a motion for the agenda in November on the subject of illegal abortions. During these hearings — which were open to the public and in which doctors, social workers, representatives of Na'amat and the Health Ministry representatives took part — Porush pledged that no changes will be made in the present law, the spokeswoman said.

But the proposals to be presented by Porush today will turn back the clock to the days preceding the passage of the present Abortion Law in 1976, she declared.

She noted that one condition under which abortions could be approved — the so-called "social clause" — has already been dropped from the law under the coalition agreement. Any further "regressions" will be totally unacceptable, making it even more difficult for women to obtain abortions performed by qualified doctors in sterile conditions, she said.

Details of El Al sackings handed to works committee

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut and El Al's joint works committee yesterday received a list of 650 workers to be fired under the company's new work agreement.

Management handed over the list as the first regular El Al flight to New York, a Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 250 passengers, took off from Ben-Gurion Airport.

Among those on board was the Rabbi of Erlau, Rabbi Yonatan Sofer, a member of Agudat Yisrael's Council of Torah Sages. The Council called a boycott of the airline in September, saying that it desecrated the Sabbath with Saturday flights.)

Under the work agreement, the Histadrut and the works committee must complete negotiations with each other and with management, over the sackings, within a week. Within two weeks all the dismissal notices are to be sent out. Half of the 650 workers will be fired by mid-April and the rest by October.

The workers to be fired, include 20 pilots, 24 flight engineers, 60 cabin attendants, 200 ground workers and 346 clerks, administration workers and aircraft cleaners. In addition, four works committee members are to be fired.

Temporary receiver Amram Blum and El Al's new Director-General, Rafael Hariv, reject the

Histadrut's and flight engineers' claim concerning a special agreement under which the engineers need not be dismissed.

The Histadrut's trade union section chairman Yisrael Kassar said yesterday that during the four months in which El Al was grounded, the Histadrut and El Al's board chairman, Nahman Perel, reached an agreement according to which all the flight engineers would cut their hours and pay by a quarter. As a result, the airline would save the cost of 24 flight engineers' wages, so none of the men would have to be fired.

Kassar told the Histadrut's Central Committee yesterday that

after El Al was handed over to the temporary receiver, the new management refused to recognize any previous agreement.

El Al management sources said yesterday that no agreement concerning the flight engineers had been reached. "There was no agreement, only a discussion," the sources said.

Moshe Levy, who holds the Histadrut's transport portfolio, said yesterday that fair and adequate severance pay has been agreed upon for all the outgoing workers, some 300 of whom are willing to retire voluntarily.

The pilots, 10 of whom are willing to retire, also oppose the new work agreement.

Basic food, fuel prices go up five per cent

The price of subsidized basic foods and the price of fuels went up last night by an average of 5 per cent. The price of telephone calls and other communications and of electricity will go up by 5 per cent pending approval by the Knesset Finance Committee.

Standard bread is up from IS1.20 to IS1.40 a loaf and challa is up from IS3.90 to IS4.65.

A standard bottle (glass) of oil now costs IS17.10, 200 grams of margarine IS5.80 and a litre of milk IS11.

Cream has gone up to IS7.30 a packet, cottage cheese to IS13.10 and butter (100 grams) to IS9.60. Lehen now costs IS4.30 a container and yellow corn (No. 1) IS11.90 a kilogram.

Frozen chickens (No. 1) are now IS79 per kilo and No. 3 IS77. Eggs

(No. 3) are now IS2.55 each, up from IS2.45. Frozen meat is also up by 5 per cent.

The new and old prices of fuel are as follows:

	Old IS	New IS
Petrol 91 octane (litre)	26.90	28.30
Petrol 94 octane (litre)	22.70	23.90
Diesel fuel (litre)	16.80	17.60
Kerosene (litre)	17.20	18.00

Cooking gas — 12 kilogram canister (not including VAT) 258.35 271.30
Heavy fuel for electricity — (not including VAT) 6.135 6.442
Heavy fuel for industry — (not including VAT) 6.376 6.694

The Energy Ministry spokesman said that the price of electricity will be charged the new price after midnight even though the meters on the pumps haven't been changed.

2 Golan Druse jailed for entering Syria

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — A Druse father and son from the Golan Heights were sentenced to one year in jail yesterday for crossing into Syria without a permit.

The prosecutor told the district court that Hamad Amasha, 41, and his son Rarik, 19, of Bukata, crossed the border last month. They met a Syrian intelligence officer and told him they hoped to seek Syrian aid for Golan students wishing to study at Damascus University. The Syrian officer rejected their request and ordered them to return to their vil-

lage. A Syrian soldier accompanied them to the Israeli-Syrian border. Instead of obeying his order to return, however, they hid inside Syrian territory.

Next morning the two were seized by Syrian soldiers in an orchard, and after a short investigation were expelled to the Israeli side near Majdal Shams.

Israeli authorities have prevented Golan Druse from studying in Syria since November, 1981, when the dispute began over distribution of identity cards. The government said that the Syrians incited Druse students against Israel.

Row over plan to close 'mixed' council

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The Interior Ministry has rejected a plan to dismantle the Ma'alot Tarshiha local council, the only joint Jewish-Arab local authority in the country. They described the idea as "irresponsible" and said unless it is dropped, they might dissolve the council and set up a committee to run the affairs of both communities.

The proposal to dissolve the council was made by Chairman Shalom Bahbout last week. He said the accumulating financial deficit has made it impossible for him to provide the Arab residents of

Tarshiha with proper municipal services.

Tarshiha representatives have complained that the government is channeling more than 90 per cent of the budget of the joint council to Ma'alot and has rejected appeals from Tarshiha for flats for newlyweds and the widening of streets.

The northern district representative, Yisrael Koenig, phoned Bahbout yesterday and tried to persuade him to drop his proposal. Bahbout is reportedly ready to obey ministry instructions if the government covers the deficit and allocates more funds for Tarshiha.

IPO gets bequest from Arthur Rubinstein

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is one of 11 institutions to which the late pianist Arthur Rubinstein left bequests, the IPO spokesman announced yesterday. The amount of the IPO's share was not made public.

Rubinstein, the spokesman said, had always been a staunch friend of the orchestra. He always declined his fees for appearances with the IPO, and donated to the IPO his earnings from the recording of the Brahms Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, the last recording Rubinstein made.

WE WELCOME TO ISRAEL Mr. MEL DUBIN

President Slant/Fin Corp.

Chairman of the Great Neck-New York Committee for the establishment of the Rabbi Emanuel Zapinsky Memorial Clinic of Kupat Holim Leumit in Jerusalem.

We extend our appreciation to the Great Neck Committee for their generous contributions and efforts to create this Memorial.

THE LEAGUE FOR THE NATIONAL SICK FUND — KUPAT HOLIM LEUMIT IN ISRAEL

Religious quit Beersheba council over nudity in play

By LIOA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The four members of the religious bloc in the Beersheba city council have sent a letter to Mayor Eliahu Nawi saying they are leaving the municipal coalition.

The final straw, it seems, was the Beersheba Municipal Theatre's production of David Hare's play *Plenty*, which includes a scene with complete nudity.

Deputy Mayor Yeshayahu Zamir told *The Jerusalem Post* that the coalition is still strong enough to survive until the next elections, although this means that all 11 "coalition" members, the statutory minimum in the 21-member council, must attend every session. Zamir said: "All these reasons for the secession existed four years ago

when the present coalition was created, but perhaps they now think the time has come to leave."

Yehzekel Weisel of the National Religious Party here told *The Post* last night that there are other problems besides *Plenty*.

The other points in the religious bloc's letter involved the threat that religious institutions in the city will have to close because of insufficient municipal funding; the establishment of new neighbourhoods without religious schools; and lax enforcement of the municipal bylaw forbidding businesses to open on Shabbat.

As for *Plenty*, Weisel insisted that religious and non-religious people had telephoned him saying they were going to see the play because of the nude scene, and complaining about the support the theatre is getting from public funds.

Youth Aliya lauds founder

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Youth Aliya, which has produced 200,000 graduates since its establishment, yesterday celebrated its 50th anniversary by lauding its octogenarian founder, Recha Freier.

Freier said that the educational effort was first conceived as early as 1930 — not to save Diaspora youth from the Nazis but to bring them to Eretz Yisrael "to build and be built" in fulfillment of the Zionist dream. According to popular belief, she told an audience at Beit Hanassi, Youth Aliya was founded merely as

a rescue mission for German Jewish youths.

The ceremony at Beit Hanassi, whose guest of honour was President Yitzhak Navon, was attended by three former Youth Aliya chairmen: Moshe Koi, Yosef Klarman and Yosef Shapira. Youth Aliya pupils played numbers on the piano and on the mandolin.

Navon noted the great contributions to Israeli life of Youth Aliya graduates, both those who came without parents from abroad and the second generation of olim from disadvantaged families who have been educated by Youth Aliya teachers.

Parley for elderly English-speakers

TEL AVIV. — English-speaking elderly people living in Israel will be able to learn their rights and discuss their problems at a one-day conference to be held on February 16 at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya.

The conference is being organized by the Kfar Shmaryahu

and Herzliya English-speaking residents association (Esra).

Over 200 persons have already registered for the conference. Applicants should send a cheque for IS385.00 (which includes lunch and two tea breaks) to Esra, POB 3132, Herzliya Bet 46104.

Woman seriously hurt as IDF vehicle stoned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Unknown assailants stoned an Israel Defence Forces vehicle travelling from Beersheba to Hebron on Saturday night, seriously injuring its sole passenger, a civilian woman.

She was flown by IDF helicopter to Beersheba's Soroka Hospital, where she is in the intensive care unit with severe head injuries. The driver of the vehicle, a senior IDF officer, was not injured.

Security forces imposed a curfew around Dahariya village, where the incident occurred, and searched the area. About 15 suspects have been arrested.

Knesset celebrates 34th anniversary

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Knesset celebrates the 34th anniversary of its establishment today with a special plenum debate on "The local authorities and the legislature." The debate will follow a lunch given by Knesset Speaker Menahem Seidov for all of the country's regional and local authority chairmen.

The anniversary celebrations continuing tomorrow will take the form of a nostalgia evening for present and past Knesset Members and Knesset staff, with film clips of highlights in the Knesset's history. The Knesset's anniversary coincides with Tu B'Shvat, which fell last Saturday.

Arava Nahal post becomes a kibbutz

EILAT (Iltim). — The Nahal settlement of Eilat, 27 kilometres north of Eilat, was officially dedicated as a civilian kibbutz last week. It became the 81st kibbutz of the Hashomer Hatza'ir's Kibbutz Artzi movement.

The secretary of the movement, Aliza Amir, told the crowd at the ceremony that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan and other members of the government and Knesset had been invited but had not shown up.



A ceremony at the Hall of Remembrance at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem yesterday to mark the 50th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's accession to power in Germany, was addressed by President Yitzhak Navon.

Jewish unity is answer to Hitler, says Navon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Yitzhak Navon yesterday called on Jews of all origins to unite.

Speaking at a ceremony in Jerusalem at Yad Vashem Remembrance Authority to mark the 50th year of Hitler's rise to power in Germany, Navon said: "Hitler did not differentiate between Ashkenazim and Sephardim, so let us not do so either."

He reminded the audience that Hitler destroyed all Sephardi Jews, as well as Ashkenazim, who fell into his clutches.

The president said the answer to the Holocaust must be for the Jews

to unite in their own land and to multiply their numbers, to make up for the Six Million Holocaust martyrs.

Navon also called on the nations of the world to strengthen Israel, the "heart of the Jewish people," as an answer to the Holocaust.

He asked Israelis to refrain from using the expressions "Nazi" or "Hitler" out of context, because that weakened the true meaning of the Holocaust.

The ceremony was attended by Holocaust survivors and Jerusalem school children, who laid flowers on the common grave containing ashes of victims.

Germans mark Hitler anniversary

WEST BERLIN (Reuters). —

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's accession to power, yesterday urged Germans to heed the lessons of the past and declared they will do so after what he called the shameful experience of 1933.

"We cannot and will not shirk our responsibility for the past," Kohl told a gathering at the old Reichstag building in West Berlin.

Kohl said the democratic parties failed to counter Hitler, who became chancellor on January 30, 1933.

"Too many (Democrats) shirked their responsibility for bitter truths and painful consequences... The decay of power was first of all a decay in responsibility," he said.

Former chancellor Willy Brandt told the anniversary meeting that anyone forgetting the rise of Hitler will be "the arch-enemy of our future."

Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democrats and chancellor from 1969 to 1974, said the German Federal Republic could again be facing the test of 1933.

He cited more than two million currently unemployed, the "madness" of armaments, which he said was sapping national energies, and signs of racial hatred.

Israeli teeth healthier, says dental professor

The nation's teeth are getting healthier, one of the country's top dentists said this week.

Professor Joseph Anaise, of the Hebrew University department of communal dentistry and oral hygiene, said that dental disease is declining due to the greater use of fluoride in the water supply, increased public awareness of oral hygiene and a decline in aliyah from countries where dental medicine is underdeveloped.

Anaise was speaking at a ceremony in which bachelor degrees in medical science were awarded, for the first time in the Dental Medicine Faculty, to students who completed three years of pre-clinical studies.

UJA mission due

One hundred and fifty Jewish philanthropists from all over the U.S. are to arrive in Israel today on a four-day fact-finding mission.

This Second United Jewish Appeal Winter President's Mission will meet President Yitzhak Navon, and families in Galilee who have invited the mission members to spend an evening in their homes.

SETTLEMENTS. — The United Kibbutz Movement has decided to establish six or seven settlements in the Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea region.

ZOA House board to resign if house is sold

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The board members of the Zionist Organization of America's ZOA House here have decided to resign and launch a public campaign against closing the facility, if the ZOA executive in New York goes ahead with its plans to sell it. *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The board members expect to receive a final answer from the executive in a few days. It was learned that the executive has asked the board members to look for another

building in Tel Aviv to replace ZOA House after it is sold.

Since *The Post* reported the intention to sell ZOA House 10 days ago, the house's board and the ZOA executive in New York have been flooded by calls protesting against the sale, a well-placed ZOA House source said yesterday.

Mayor Shlomo Lahat, who cabled ZOA president Ivan Novick over a week ago urging him to contact him before making any decision on selling ZOA House, had received no reply by yesterday.

Israel Lands Administration Northern District

Offer for Lease of 2 Build Your Home Plots in Ramat Yishai Tender No. NZ/82/92

The Israel Lands Administration hereby invites bids for a development agreement for areas, details of which at the time of publication of this tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Urban Building Plot No.	Plot no.	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building % on 2 floors	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
11182	24.25	4031	127	840	80%	1,048,980	50,000
11182	25	4031	128	780	80%	926,100	50,000

Details, sample contracts, and bid forms are available at our Upper Nazareth district office, Industrial Zone, during regular working hours. Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on February 21, 1983. Bids not in tender postbox by the above time for any reason, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Haifa District

Proposal for Lease of Plot for Construction of Small Shopping Centre, with Shop Facing in Kiryat Yam Tender No. H/82/93

The Israel Lands Administration hereby invites bids for a development contract for the area, details of which at the time of publication of this tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total licensed area (sq.m.)	Minimum required price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
10446	214	3,810	1000	3,370,500	168,500

In addition to the land price, the tender awarder must pay development costs in the sum of IS1,800,847, linked to the December 1982 building index, to the Ministry of Construction and Housing. Details, sample contracts, and bid forms are available at our Haifa district office, 13 Rehov Ha'atzmaut, Haifa during regular working hours. Deadline for submitting tender bids is February 21, 1983. Bids not in tender postbox by the above time for any reason, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Adi Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel
Jerusalem Region, 9 Aikalei Street, Tel. 636932

Group for Single Parents being formed.
Phone Rachel, evenings, for details.
02-716413 or the office 02-660772.

Polish clergy want amnesty as condition for pope's visit

WARSAW (Reuters). — Poland's Catholic Church leaders yesterday called on the Communist authorities to declare an amnesty for those convicted under martial law, so as to create favourable conditions for a planned visit by the pope this summer.

A letter read in churches throughout Poland said the pope will arrive on June 18, but added: "We expect from the civil authorities that to create the necessary conditions for the holy father's visit they will declare an amnesty."

Diplomatic observers here said the wording of the letter indicates strong Church commitment to an amnesty as part of the discussions on the visit. It was not clear, however, whether this was a church condition for its going ahead as

planned. Church sources said that after discussions with the government, it was tentatively agreed that the pope will visit Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Czestochowa and maybe Lublin.

He will probably not go to Gdansk, the northern port where the independent trade union Solidarity, which was strongly backed by the Church, was born in the summer of 1980.

The government says about 1,500 people are being held, either awaiting trial or already convicted, for violations of martial law. Solidarity sources say there are several thousand.

The authorities have said they do not intend to declare an amnesty at this stage, but have offered to consider individual clemency pleas.

'Gandhi' and 'E.T.' win top film prizes

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — The Anglo-Indian film *Gandhi* led the field at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globe Awards ceremony Saturday night, winning five prizes that included two for the man in the title role.

Ben Kingsley, 39, was voted best dramatic actor. *Gandhi* was also voted the best foreign film, and Richard Attenborough the best director.

Best dramatic film went to *E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial*. Meryl Streep was voted best dramatic actress for her part in *Sophie's Choice*.

Dustin Hoffman won the Golden Globe for best comedy actor for his role as a man impersonating a woman in *Tootsie*, and Julie Andrews was voted best comedy actress for her role as a woman who plays a man impersonating a woman in *Victor/Victoria*.

No safe haven for El Salvador refugees

SAN FRANCISCO (GOTER). El Salvador (AP). — Refugees seeking haven here from the war in northern Morazan province say the fear, hunger and sickness they fled still plagues them and they have merely changed one tormentor for another.

The flow from the north has more than tripled the size of this town in three years. About 2,000 of the estimated 15,000 refugees in and near the town came within the past two weeks because of a push by about 6,000 government troops to dislodge rebels from the rugged hills.

Some refugees are asking now if they made the right move.

"Soldiers came here about a week ago at night and rounded up all the young girls of about 13 or older and put them in a hut together," said a camp official, who asked to remain anonymous. "Then they demanded money from the families not to rape the daughters."

He said the daughters of the families who did not have the \$20, a fortune to a Salvadoran peasant, were raped. Three families with young daughters backed his ac-

count. The military has said it is cracking down on abuses by soldiers, but the camp official said the rapes were not reported to authorities. The army would not comment on the charges of rape.

Health and social workers say disease is everywhere, but there are few doctors and virtually no medicine. Two of them said that deaths from disease probably average 10 a week and that most of the dead are small children.

Tuberculosis is the biggest killer, but there are measles, meningitis, intestinal problems and malnutrition.

"There was no milk at all for the children this month," said a Franciscan nun who works with the refugees. "When there is it is powdered and the people get sick from it by mixing it too strong and putting in too much sugar. Plus, the water is contaminated to start with."

Most refugees live in tents or the open air. A few have crude barracks-style huts of sticks and metal or plastic sheeting roofs. The huts, built with donated

materials, are sectioned off according to how much space a family is allowed. Residents said a family of five might get a square metre in a one-room hut.

The city, the provincial capital, donated the land, including the local soccer field, for the camps, but Mayor Rosa Emlina Hernandez says the city is poor and has no more to give.

The city also provided some food, but most is from European donations to Caritas, a Roman Catholic relief agency.

The diet is heavy on corn, beans and rice. Protein hardly exists. The war has never been far from this town, but its use as the base for the military's latest operation has militarized it totally.

An army barricade blocks the main street leading into the town square, where troops exercise and drill in the shade of the 95-year-old church.

Troops are quartered in parts of the city hall and in the only movie theater. The sounds of approaching helicopters, roll calls and bugle calls signal each dawn.

Sports

High-class entry for squash tourney

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

HERZLIYA. — Egyptian rackets Mussa Hallal and Abdul Kaoud, who are based in London, are among several top-flight overseas entrants in the new Herzliya Squash Centre's international tourney starting here next week. Others who have signed up for the \$5,000 event, which will put Israel on the international pro-squash circuit, are world-class players John Oster, Angela Smith and Janet Ashton, all from Britain.

Local hopes will be competing against altogether a dozen overseas participants in the week-long tournament which gets under way on February 9.

Glickstein-Winitzky beaten in final

Post Sports Staff

Shlomo Glickstein and his American doubles partner Van Winitzky failed narrowly to pick up a useful Grand Prix tennis title yesterday in Brazil when they were beaten in the final of the doubles event at the Hollywood Classic in Guarujá by Czech star Tomas Smid and another American Tim Gulikson. Glickstein and Winitzky took the first set 7-5 but were piped in a second set tiebreaker (8-6) and succumbed 6-3 in the decider.

The winners won \$12,000 and the losers \$5,000.

In Detroit, Ivan Lendl powered his way to his 61st straight victory indoors and Guillermo Vilas picked up a straight sets win as they advanced to the final of the \$250,000-dollar WCT final.

Lendl, seeded first, used his racket serve to defeat Kevin Curren, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, while second-seeded Vilas defeated Bill Scanlon, 6-3, 7-4, 6-4, in a match filled with long baseline rallies.

England bounces back

ADELAIDE (AP). — A resurrected England cricket side kept alive its dim hopes of reaching the final as it pulled off the most unpredictable win of the World Series cup by beating Australia by 14 runs here yesterday. In a match shortened to 47 overs, England scored 228 for 6; the Aussies could manage only 214 for 7 in reply.

England, humiliated by New Zealand on Saturday, were a completely different kettle of fish. They had slacked off to defend a score of 296 against the Kiwis, but bowled and fielded superbly against the Australians. Played in front of 35,000 fans in near century heat, the match saw a new first into England's hands, then into Australia's, before it slipped away from the home side.

Man of the match was England vice-captain David Gower who top-scored with 77, one better than Australia's David Hookes.

Pakistan's quick bowlers continued to torment India as the sixth and final Test began in Karachi yesterday. The Pakistan spinners, who have played a major part in giving their side an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series, made India struggle to 188 for four at the close.

New York flying high

PITTSBURGH (AP). — Bill Baker's second period goal gave the New York Rangers a 2-1 National Hockey League win over the Pittsburgh Penguins Saturday night, ending an eight-game winless streak for the Rangers.

In Vancouver, New York goaltender Billy Smith stopped a gallery of Vancouver shots Saturday night to lead the Islanders to a 5-3 victory over the Canucks in a matchup of last spring's Stanley Cup ice-hockey finalists.

In other games, the Edmonton Oilers slipped 5-4 past the Calgary Flames, the Toronto Maple Leafs bounced back to avenge the Buffalo Sabres 5-3, the Winnipeg Jets split a 2-2 tie with the Hartford Whalers, the Minnesota North Stars battled to the same point, splitting the Philadelphia Flyers, the Quebec Nordiques split 6-4 past the New Jersey Devils, the St. Louis Blues outdid the Los Angeles Kings 4-2, and the Montreal Canadiens split their tie with the Washington Capitals 3-3.

SCOREBOARD

SKIING. — Doris de Agostini of Switzerland needed to her third World Cup downhill victory of the season, edging Austria's Elisabeth Krieger. In Sarajevo, Gerhard Pfaffenbichler of Austria scored an upset victory over the favorites in a men's World Cup downhill event at the Olympic course near here.

Austria's Hans Enn, racing in a rough, snowed-out style, yesterday won the Giant Slalom event on Vrnica mountain. The 24-year-old Giant Slalom specialist claimed his second world victory with a combined time of 2:24.19 for the two races.

ATHLETICS. — Carl Lewis accomplished the third best indoor long jump performance, winning the event with a leap of 8.53 meters in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden. The 21-year-old Lewis holds the world indoor best of 8.55 m, set last year.

Ensom Coghlan and Mary Decker Tabb scored convincing victories in the men's and women's miles. Coghlan won the Washington Mile for the fifth time, but fell short of his world indoor best with a time of 3:54.40.

SPORTS DIVIDENDS: Only four persons managed an all-around forecast on the weekend football pools and each won a handsome \$125n. The 62 entrants with 12 forecasts right won \$58,250 apiece, 11 is worth \$54,540 and 10 — \$52,520.

'Tragedy' said facing Ghanaians stuck in Nigeria

LONDON (AP). — Tens of thousands of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria poured back into their homeland yesterday complaining they were tortured by the Nigerian authorities. Accra Radio reported yesterday.

And the Sunday Times of London reported: "The stage is set for a massive tragedy" as thousands of destitute refugees were expected to be trapped in Nigeria today.

Accra Radio, monitored in London, said many refugees "denounced the atrocities meted out to them by the Nigerian government" as they fled the country before today's expulsion deadline.

Men, women and children trekked overland through the bush across Benin and Togo, which lie between Ghana and Nigeria, carrying bundles of possessions.

Nigerian authorities have warned they will arrest all persons still in the country after today.

The radio gave few details of the

Mother of boxer who died after fight takes her own life

SEOUL (AP). — The grieving mother of South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim, who died after suffering brain damage in a lightweight title fight in November, committed suicide on Saturday, police said.

The Seoul newspaper Chosun Ilbo reported yesterday that Yang Sun Yo, the boxer's 66-year-old mother, killed herself by drinking poison at her home in Kojin, a small fishing and farming town east of Seoul.

Kim suffered a fatal brain injury when he was knocked out in the 14th round of his World Boxing Association bout against Ray Mancini in Las Vegas, Nevada last November 13. He never regained consciousness and was declared legally dead four days after the bout. He was 23.

Kim's mother was flown to his hospital bedside and made the final decision to have life-support equipment disconnected after doctors said he was brain dead.

Police officials in Kojin confirmed that their investigators ruled her death a suicide. They added that Kim's mother did not leave behind a note.

Helicopters save thirteen from trapped cableway

SINGAPORE (Reuters). — Army helicopters flying in darkness and strong winds winched 13 persons to safety yesterday from cable cars left dangling more than 70 metres above the sea after an accident.

At least seven persons were drowned when two other cars fell into the sea after an oil rig mounted on a ship hit the steel cables of the two-kilometre overhead system linking Singapore and the resort island of Sentosa.

The Singapore government ordered an inquiry into the accident, the first involving the nine-year-old cableway, which is owned by the State Port of Singapore Authority (PSA) and a private company.

Police said the rig became entangled with the overhead system shortly before the cable cars were due to stop for the night. Although the steel cables did not snap, the impact dislodged the clamps of two cars and paralyzed the others.

The helicopter rescue was approved only after six hours of assessments of the risks, police said. The last tourists lifted to safety had sat in the crippled cars for more than 10 hours.

Police said 13 persons were rescued from five cars. A three-year-old Malaysian boy was thrown clear and picked up from the water. He was taken to hospital with severe head injuries.

The dead were two Americans, three Australians and two Malaysians.

The search for any more bodies in the busy sea lane was called off after police said they believed navy frogmen had found all the bodies.

Free legal aid draws crowds in China

PEKING (AP). — Tens of thousands of Chinese queued yesterday to take advantage of "Law Day" and receive free legal counselling on questions ranging from marriage and divorce to problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

It was the first time Peking offered free, city-wide legal counselling by 800 legal workers. Red banners proclaimed "Law Day" and outside one clinic a policeman used a loudspeaker to remind youths that "gambling is illegal."

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Free legal aid draws crowds in China

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Rome asks Greece for gunning suspect

ROME (AFP). — The Italian government is requesting the extradition from Greece of Jordanian student Abdul el-Zomer whom they suspect of carrying out the grenade and machine-gun attack on Rome's main synagogue in October. One person was killed and 30 were injured in the attack.

El-Zomer, 22, was arrested in November at the Turkish-Greek border after 50 kilograms of explosives were found in his car.

Greek government sources said yesterday that el-Zomer will have to be tried by a Greek court before extradition can be considered.

Peruvian police find bodies of two journalists

LIMA (Reuters). — Peruvian police have discovered the bodies of two of the eight reporters who disappeared while trying to cover leftist guerrilla violence in the military-controlled province of Ayacucho.

Police in the provincial capital, Ayacucho, 575 kilometres southeast of Lima, said a patrol had discovered the bullet-ridden bodies along with those of six peasants near the Andean village of Uchuracai. The fate of the other six reporters is not known.

The police blamed the killings on the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Lighted Path) guerrilla group, whose activities in Ayacucho and neighbouring provinces led the government to impose military rule and declare a state of emergency there five weeks ago.

Record price for antique desk at N.Y. sale

NEW YORK (Reuters). — A Chippendale-style mahogany kneehole desk fetched \$687,000 at an auction yesterday, a record price for a piece of American furniture.

An official of Sotheby's auction house said the desk, one of only about 20 known to exist, had been in the Gibbs family of Newport Town, Rhode Island, since it was made in about 1765.

The table had been purchased in 1964 from the owner of a Maine inn by furniture collector David Thompson of Pittsburgh.

New York furniture dealer Israel Stack bought both pieces.

U.S. Indians in uproar at Reagan aide

NEW YORK (AP). — A remark by a member of President Reagan's cabinet has American Indians in an uproar and is sparking renewed debate on the status of North America's native people.

The controversy began when Interior Secretary James Watt called the country's Indian reservations "breeding grounds of unemployment, drug abuse, alcoholism and disease."

"If you want an example of the failures of socialism, don't go to Russia. Come to America and see the Indian reservations," Watt said on a television interview program. "Every social problem is exaggerated because of socialist government policies on the Indian reservation."

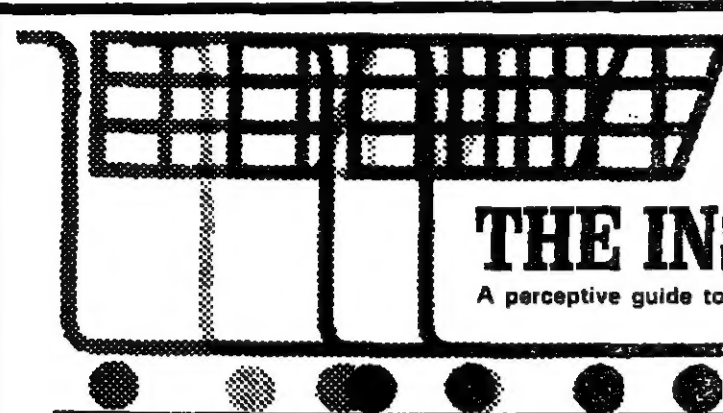
Some Indian leaders promptly called for Watt's resignation. They saw the remarks as a veiled threat to take away the reservations' and force Indians into the mainstream of American society at the cost of their ethnic identity.

"He owes an apology to the Indian people and the American people," said Susan Harjo of the Native American Rights Fund, which represents Indians before the U.S. congress and the courts.

Watt appeared before a conference of the National Congress of American Indians in Washington this week and told the Indians he was sorry his remarks hurt them. But he said he still believes the central theme of his message — that the government had ignored Indian problems by continuing to subsidize the reservations.

There are 1.4 million American Indians in the U.S., about 750,000 of them live on 261 government-run reservations, most in the American West.

Indians cannot own land on the reservations and have no say in matters such as water rights, which are decided by the federal government, rights that many other Americans exercise through local governments.



THE INSIDE TRACK
A perceptive guide to shopping and services in Jerusalem

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Mending Tape

Reagan Less Combative as Budget Wars Get Started

By LEONARD SILK

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S second State of the Union Message, delivered to Congress last week, and his Budget and annual Economic Report, to be presented this week, represent an effort by the Administration to change its tone and correct some of the mistakes it made during its first two years in office.

The changes were forced on the Administration by the all too palpable evidence of those mistakes. The economy is in the deepest slump since World War II, with 12 million workers jobless and another couple of million too discouraged to go on looking for work. Conditions on the farm are the worst since the Depression. The prospective budget deficit for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$208 billion, with a string of big deficits to come. There is a loss of American competitiveness in world markets — and, at the cutting edge of political-economic decision making, a loss of Republican Congressional seats and gubernatorial mansions in the 1982 by-election and the threatened loss of the White House in 1984.

In his address to Congress, Mr. Reagan acknowledged the economic component of his concerns. "The state of our Union," he said, "is strong, but our economy is troubled. For too many of our fellow citizens, this is a painful period. We must all do everything in our power to bring their ordeal to an end." And, pursuing that theme in the one big applause-grabber of his address — an applause-grabber because the Democrats had decided to dramatize what they hailed as a significant ideological

Military Spending Increase

change — Mr. Reagan declared: "We in government must take the lead in restoring the economy."

Were these changes primarily of tone or substance? Mr. Reagan clearly had changed his tone. He was talking a conciliatory, bipartisan approach to Congress, recognizing the need to mend fences, and not only with Democrats. Many rebellious Republicans, including moderates and conservatives, are upset by the economic and political results of his first two years in office. In short, the normal forces of democratic politics seemed to be moving a sharply ideological Administration hit by hard times toward an effort to recapture the support of a broader constituency.

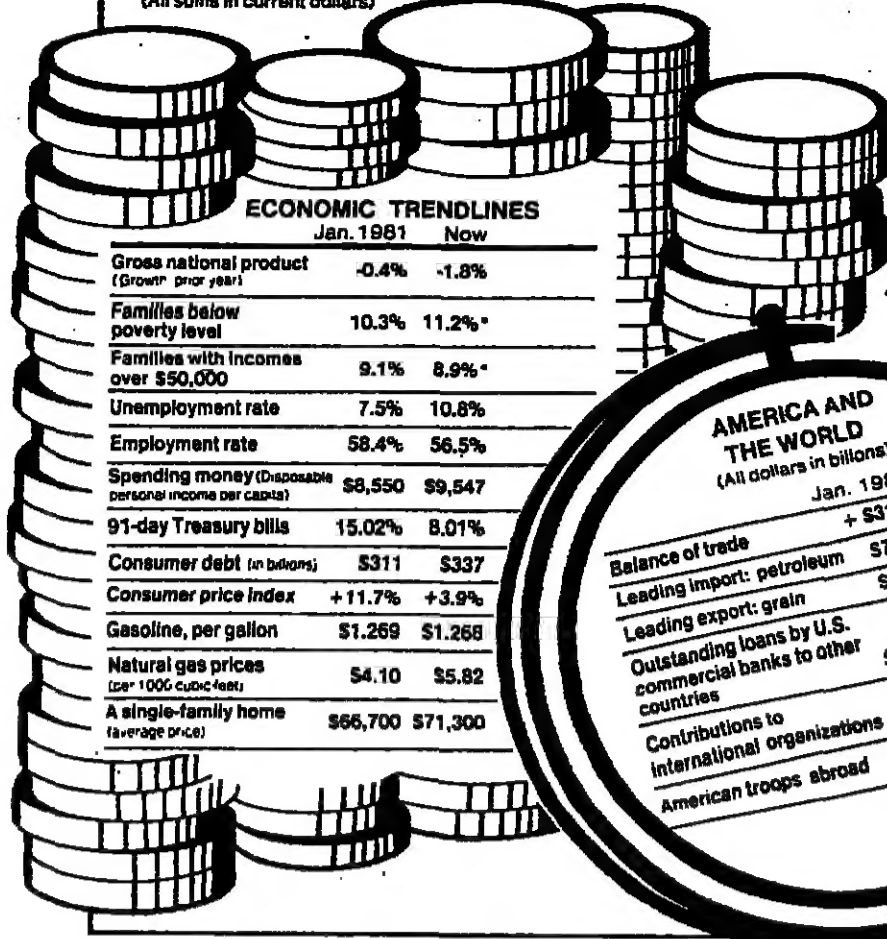
In Congress, Mr. Reagan would need that support to succeed in making the midcourse correction — a "recalibration," as Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of his Council of Economic Advisors, called it in an interview last week — that might enable him to get home free with an economic recovery lasting at least through 1984, and without making major changes in his overall goal of reducing taxes, shrinking the social and regulatory role of the Government and expanding its military budget.

But he had to give a little ground to his opponents and critics, including some within his own Administration. Details of the Reagan budget broke just before the week-end. They showed a proposed \$44.5 billion in spending for fiscal 1984, an increase of \$43.5 billion from 1983 that would leave a \$189 billion deficit — assuming that the Administration got \$43 billion in "savings" that it will be seeking from Congress.

Altered states

State of the Union Messages deal more with what Presidents want than with current conditions. The nation has changed and stayed the same in some interesting ways since Ronald Reagan took office in January 1981. Here is a sampler of the state of the United States, then and now.

(All sums in current dollars)



* latest available † estimate

Three-quarters of the increase in spending would go to the military, with defense going up from \$20.8 billion in 1983 to \$28.9 billion in 1984 and \$27.5 billion in 1985. That includes cuts of \$8 billion each year, which is unlikely to appease his critics. Under the Reagan plan, military spending would go up 3 percent next year, after allowing for inflation; at the same time, Mr. Reagan is proposing to cut domestic outlays by 3 percent after inflation.

His so-called freeze on social programs would trim \$19 billion for 1984, although the freeze would be applied differently, or not at all. He assumes Congress will enact the recently proposed six-month delay on Social Security cost-of-living increases, for a \$12 billion saving. He also proposes to extend the cost-of-living freeze to Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Veterans Pensions, food stamps and child nutrition. Farm price supports, which ballooned to \$18 billion this year, would be frozen for a year, at a savings estimated at \$3.1 billion. And the Administration is backing a plan to cut health care costs, with a freeze on payments to doctors and hospital reimbursement under Medicare.

With all these cuts in social programs — cuts that are likely to provoke attacks on the "equity issue" — Mr. Reagan says he is determined to hold on to the third year of the cut in personal income taxes voted in 1981 and to the provision in that bill that indexes taxes, starting the following year, to offset future inflation. But recognizing that the deficits in later years may be too huge for economic stability, especially if recovery is reasonably strong, the Administration's budget plan also proposes a "standby" package of tax increases starting in late 1985, if the budget deficit exceeds 2.5 percent of the gross national product, or about \$100 billion by fiscal 1984.

The President demonstrated his reluctance to accept the increases not just by describing them as on a standby basis. He further demonstrated his underlying fiscal philosophy a day later. In a trip to Boston intended to demonstrate his concern about the jobless, he again alluded, in an informal talk to businessmen, his desire to get rid of

the corporate income tax — a desire that left red faces among White House would-be deficit-shrinkers.

Even assuming Congress gives the President the savings he is proposing, not much deficit shrinking is in prospect for the next two years. The Administration projects that this year's \$208 billion deficit would come down to \$189 billion in 1984 and then go up to \$194 billion in 1985. Only in the three succeeding years would the deficit come down more sharply, to \$177 billion in 1988.

Those projections are based on the "cautious" economic assumptions, pushed by Mr. Feldstein on the President's others economists, that gross national product, adjusted for inflation, will increase by 1.4 percent in 1983, 3.9 percent in 1984 and then go on growing at an annual rate of 4 percent. Mr. Feldstein says the 1983 figure is a consequence of the pattern of the recession, and that once recovery begins quarterly growth rates will average better than 3 percent. He sees good reason to believe it began last month, a view supported by last week's report of a 1.5 percent jump in the Government's index of leading indicators for December, the largest increase in the past two years. Yesterday, President Reagan drew on such evidence in his regular radio address, as he sought to reassure America of what he proclaimed in the State of the Union Message — "America is on the mend."

But on the basis of the Administration's cautious growth projections, unemployment is expected to average 10.7 percent this year, barely below the December 1982 rate of 10.8 percent, and to come down only gradually to 6.6 percent in 1988. From the 1940's to the 1970's, "full employment" was considered the equivalent of an unemployment rate of 4 percent; Mr. Reagan's economists now regard the "noninflationary" jobless rate — one that will make the coming expansion "sustainable" — as between 6 and 7 percent. Such rates are too steep for House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. The House Democrats, he said, would propose programs to create jobs this year at a cost of "at least \$5 billion to \$7 billion."

COPING

	Jan. 1981	Now
Consumption of meat (pounds per capita)	36.9	34.4
Spending on apparel (per capita)	\$490.18	\$513.10
Pleasure boat sales	569,700	499,525
College attendance	12,097,000	12,358,000
Gasoline consumption (gallons per capita)	438	431†
Going to the movies (per capita expenditures)	\$12.45	\$16.01†
States with lotteries (current figure includes District of Columbia)	14	18

(Current figure includes District of Columbia)

EXPECTATIONS OF WASHINGTON

	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1983
Do you think Ronald Reagan is a strong leader?	Yes 78%	Yes 53%
Do you think any President can reduce unemployment?	Yes 56%	Yes 56%
	No 29%	No 21%
	Don't Know 5%	Not Sure 13%

Sources: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, State and Treasury; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Federal Reserve; National Marine Manufacturers Association; New York Times/CBS News; NBC News; Associated Press; Public Opinion Polls; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative; Public Gaming Research Institute Inc.

Don MacNeill

Under the Reagan plan, the main thrust toward creating more jobs would come from the Administration's fiscal policy and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. Mr. Feldstein notes that, with the rate of inflation coming down so fast (from 9.4 percent in 1981 to 6 percent in 1982 and a predicted 5.2 percent in 1983) the Administration got a bigger "real" tax cut than expected, but that it did not wish to propose larger tax increases now for fear they would be "deflationary." Recognizing that large budget deficits would be inflationary during recovery, he campaigned for the standby increases.

Immediately, however, the Administration is pushing a stimulative policy for recovery that promises to have a strong thrust well into the 1984 Presidential election year. Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, last week told Congress that monetary policy too is pushing, while warning that the inflationary threat of big deficits could make that job harder.

With this twin thrust, America is indeed likely to be "on the mend" during the second two years of Mr. Reagan's term. And internationally, the Administration will be pressing as well, on its industrial allies — especially Japan, to open its markets more widely to American goods and to restore what the President called "sustained noninflationary growth" in the world economy — and on Congress, for a defense budget to back a "realistic military strategy" to deal with the Soviet Union.

In the budget for 1984, the year made famous more than three decades ago by George Orwell, the United States, the leader of Orwell's first great power, "Oceania," indeed confronts the two other great powers he foresaw: Eurasia and Eastasia. In the real 1984, the threat from Eurasia, the Soviet bloc, is military. That from Eastasia, led by Japan, is economic. As he struggles to bring new order to his economic and military strategies, Mr. Reagan is seeking to deploy Oceania's resources against both these great powers. The budgetary issue, on which the nation focused last week, is whether those resources might be overstrained.

Major News

In Summary

Counting Zeros May Still Add Up

Washington and Moscow began a new round of their 14-month-old talks on medium-range missiles last week with signs that tough bargaining may get under way soon, amidst the Soviet peace offensive.

Officially, the Reagan Administration was sticking to its zero option — no deployment of American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in return for Soviet dismantling of its entire arsenal of missiles capable of hitting targets in Western Europe. But with prospects for Moscow's acceptance nil, the Administration was under pressure to settle for something less, and quickly. Some State Department officials were reported to have urged a more conciliatory stance and the American negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, said shortly before the twice-weekly talks opened in Geneva that the United States was "not locked into" the zero = zero equation.

The major reason was a strong wave of antimissile opinion in Europe that Moscow was playing on — notably in West Germany, which is holding a crucial national election March 6. As a foil to Moscow's "propaganda," Vice President Bush began a 12-day European "public relations" tour there today, which will include meeting Soviet negotiators in Geneva. (Bush as ambassador, page 3.)

The buzz words that seemed in increasing favor in Western Europe were "interim solution" — not zero but a substantial reduction of the Soviet force in return for deployment of far fewer United States missiles than the projected 572. This would counter Moscow's rejected attempt to get the Allies to abandon deployment of American missiles by offering to reduce Soviet missiles aimed at Europe to 162, the level of French and British missiles.

But before he left Washington, Mr. Bush indicated the American strategy would be to keep the ball in the Kremlin's court. He said he would have no new proposal to make and instead called on Moscow to come up with "something that has some soundness, some stability, something that will reduce that threat to the lowest possible level."

Thus far, however, Moscow has shown no interest in advancing a solution that would introduce American missiles into Europe. Instead, the Kremlin kept up its peace offensive, coming out, for example, in favor of a proposal promoted by Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme for a zone in central Europe that would be free of battlefield nuclear weapons. The State Department rejected the idea as neither realistic nor effective.

he appeared last week at a chilly confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was still calling the zero option "the best solution" after meeting last week with President Reagan. But Mr. Genscher, faced with the possibility that he and his Free Democratic Party may be wiped out by the voters March 6, was not categorical. Neither were his coalition partners, the Christian Democrats — especially because the Social Democrats' chances of regaining power appeared improved because of their strong antimissile attitude. If Washington was

hoping for clear signals from Bonn as a guide to its own attitude, it would have to wait a while longer.

The Weak Force Be With You

The universe is governed by four forces of interaction, most physicists believe. Some theorists go even further. They think the four forces derived from one big bang in the first moments of the cosmos' creation. If true, this would mean that a grand unification theory could explain it all — every interaction among every

particle of matter, from star formation to cell metabolism.

Hunting for this ultimate explanation, physicists have tried uniting just two forces under one theory, and then prove the marriage right by seeking phenomena the new theory predicts. Last week, perhaps ending a 40-year search, scientists reported finding such a proof — the "W" particle predicted by a formula linking electromagnetism, which binds atoms and molecules together, and the "weak" force, which binds subatomic particles.

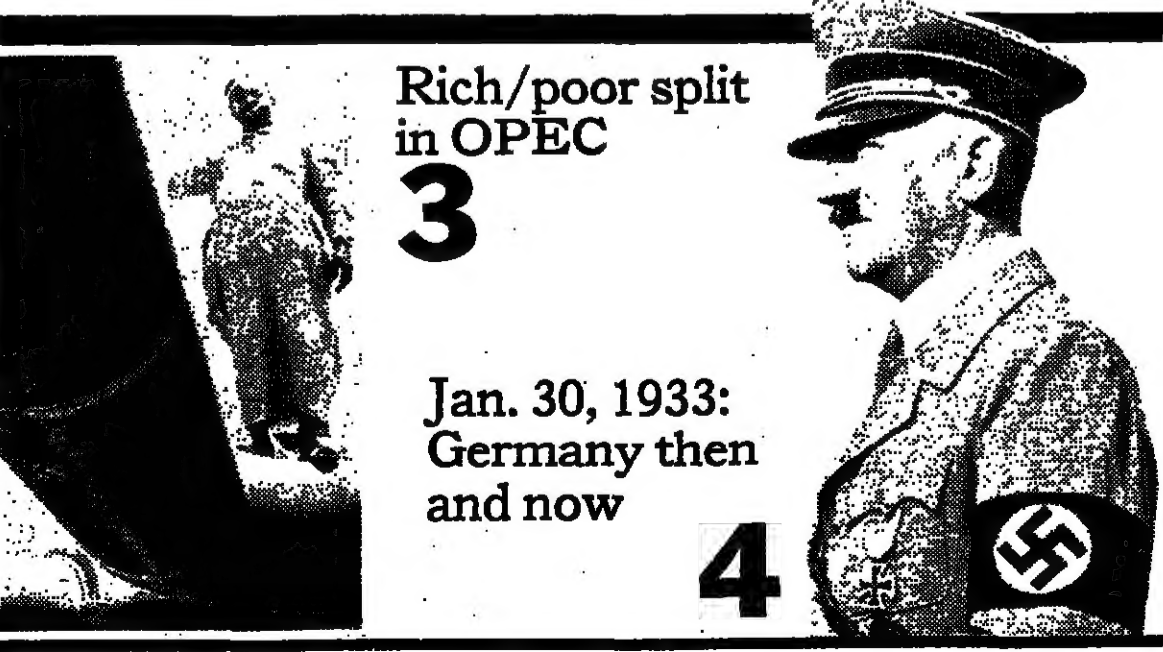
It is "the discovery of the decade," said Herwig Schorper, director of the laboratory at CERN, the research

center near Geneva, where the experiments were conducted. But Dr. Alan Rothberg, a project scientist, cautioned that experimenters may have been observing "something else the theorists didn't think of."

Because the particles live for less than a billionth of a billionth of a second, scientists saw only the traces of W decay. To create conditions under which these could appear, the researchers used head-on collisions between two streams of atomic particles, protons and antiprotons, accelerated in opposite directions around a four-mile tunnel shaped like a doughnut. The collision of the protons and their antimatter twins produces a great burst of energy and a shower of particle debris.

Dr. Carlo Rubbia, a research leader, said one billion collisions generated five "clean" events showing clear evidence for W particles. It was, he said, "a major step forward in contemporary physics."

Modern physics has held that the four forces in nature exert control through "force-carrying" particles, which are exchanged in all interactions. Electromagnetism is carried by photons. Gravity is thought to be carried by gravitons. Gluons carry the strong force, which is released in nuclear bombs. Then came W. In the late 1960's, Drs. Steven Weinberg, Sheldon Glashow and Abdus Salam united in one set of equations the electromagnetic and weak forces. Their electroweak theory led to a prediction that the weak force is embodied in three particles: two W's — one positively charged, one negatively charged — each with a mass of 82 GeV (meaning their mass, if turned into energy, would equal 82 giga, or billion, electron volts); and one neutral Z particle of 93 GeV. The CERN experiments found both W's. Dr. Rubbia said a few more months of experimentation should yield Z.



Rich/poor split in OPEC

3

Jan. 30, 1933: Germany then and now

4

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Rich/Poor Rivalries Divide OPEC

Nothing Comes Cheap,
Not Even Low Oil Prices

By PAUL LEWIS

THE Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be a victim of its own success, a condition unlikely to evoke sympathy from some in the West. But does the industrialized world really have an interest in watching the cartel die? This is the dilemma posed for oil consumers and other producers as OPEC flounders in a world awash with energy, unable to control the plummeting price of oil.

For almost a decade, OPEC has been draining the wealth and the independence of the Western industrial powers by forcing them to pay more for its oil. Since the first big oil price hike in 1974, the West has paid more than a trillion dollars into OPEC's coffers, probably the largest forced transfer of wealth since the Spanish conquistadors plundered the gold of ancient Peru.

Wealth Is a Burden

During this decade, OPEC became more than an oil producers' cartel. For much of the third world, its success was proof that the developing countries could reverse the global balance of power and establish a new economic order in their favor.

But massive wealth has become a heavy burden, as was evident in Geneva last week when OPEC oil ministers failed again to agree to enough production cutbacks to sustain their official price of \$34 a barrel. The reasons are as much political and sociological as economic.

Newfound wealth has unleashed destabilizing forces in many of OPEC's member countries, which makes it increasingly difficult for them to accept the disciplines required of an effective cartel. As former Iranian Oil Minister Jamshid Amouzgar wrote recently, OPEC became prosperous "at the cost of mystifying socio-political tensions." These tensions have eaten away at its cohesiveness, exposing powerful differences of ideology and interests among members.

The internal stresses set up by instant wealth found their most dramatic expression in Iran's Islamic revolution, which weakened the organization in several important ways. First, other OPEC countries took advantage of a temporary cutoff in Iranian oil production to engineer a second oil shock in 1979, raising the price of crude from around \$20 to more than \$30 a barrel. The effect, however, was to give consumers a powerful new incentive to find alternative energy sources. As a result, OPEC's share of the world oil market dropped from about 60 percent in

1979 to only 44 percent last year.

But the Shah's downfall also transformed Iran overnight from a major Western ally into a crusading radical state, bent on exporting its Islamic fundamentalism throughout the Middle East. An expensive war with Iraq has forced Iran to boost output to buy arms and produced an open breach with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, which have sided with Iraq.

For Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, last week's OPEC meeting was a success, not a failure, because it showed Saudi Arabia could no longer impose its will. "We have broken the political power of Saudi Arabia, which stems from oil," he asserted with satisfaction.

For their part, the feudal rulers of the Gulf oil states have every reason to fear such radical Muslim associates as Algeria and Iran. All of them rule over tiny populations swollen by an influx of poor foreign Muslim workers of uncertain loyalty. There have been frequent reports of foreign-backed subversive plots in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain in recent years.

So far the Gulf rulers have tried to buy social peace by constructing elaborate welfare states at vast expense. But now even they find the cost of maintaining these welfare structures burdensome. Saudi Arabia faces a budget deficit this year. The Gulf states' increasing use of natural gas, produced as a byproduct of oil, for generating electricity and desalinating water, is another factor that severely limits their ability to reduce oil production. As for OPEC's poor, populous African and Latin American members, the production cutbacks required to defend a high price would be even more painful.

It was no coincidence that while OPEC was meeting, Nigeria started to expel more than a million foreign work-

OPEC's shrinking share

World oil balance (in millions of barrels a day)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*
Demand	52.1	49.5	47.1	45.4	44.45
Total supply	53.4	50.1	46.5	43.5	43.5-45.5
Supply breakdown:					
OPEC	31.4	27.4	23.2	19.3	19-20
Non-OPEC	19.9	20.6	21.2	21.9	22-23
Communist net exports	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5

*estimate Source: Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith

The World Continued

Saudi workers taking time for prayers near oil storage tanks.

ers, mostly Ghanaians, who had been attracted by its now fading oil boom. The Geneva meeting broke down largely because OPEC's poorer members refused to reinstitute the premium their oil used to command, a move that would have reduced their share of the market in favor of Gulf producers who offer lower prices.

As the OPEC nations' revenues rose, so did their

spending and their commitments. They spent so much of the proceeds of the first oil shock that their collective balance-of-payments surplus had almost vanished by 1978. The same has happened with the proceeds of the second rise. The result has been to intensify the split between the poorer, radical members and the richer conservative ones, with the poor demanding that the rich shoulder the burden of defending the official price.

"OPEC now has its own North-South problem," commented Alain Chalon, president of the big French oil company, Elf-Aquitaine, after last week's meeting.

Cheap Oil Has Drawbacks

For oil-importing nations, OPEC's present troubles may promote some understandable pleasure. Cheaper oil means less inflation and more jobs. According to one estimate, a \$25 oil price would boost Western economic growth 0.7 percent this year, a worthwhile gain when such growth is expected to reach only 1.5 percent at the present OPEC price level.

But a price drop might also undermine conservation efforts and intensify the international debt crisis. With prices down, oil exporters like Mexico will find it even harder to repay their debts. Banks may also be forced to write off loans to companies developing high-cost alternative energy sources. Economists fear that a "debt shock" could be as destabilizing for the world economy as another "oil shock."

Today, with less than half the world oil market, OPEC may only be able to re-exert control over the price if non-member producers, like Britain, the United States and Mexico, agree to cooperate with it. According to Mr. Chalon, nearly 40 percent of world oil sales are now taking place on the free "spot" market where the laws of supply and demand operate and prices are far below the OPEC level. "OPEC can no longer hope to control the market itself and will need to negotiate with non-member producers," he said.

A precedent exists for Western aid to OPEC. In 1974, just after the first big price increase, Western governments agreed to stop the world oil price ever falling below \$7.50 a barrel, then considered quite high, to protect their investments in new energy supplies. For much the same reasons, governments may now try to keep the price from falling below a figure near \$25 a barrel.

The West may see political advantages, too, in helping to keep OPEC alive. Stable prices would bolster Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, all relatively firm friends of the West in a particularly volatile region. It would also improve North-South relations.

In return, the West might get what it has sought in vain up to now — a long-term agreement with the major producers for reasonable price increases in return for guaranteed supplies and an end to disruptive "oil shocks." According to Prof. Peter Odell, an expert on OPEC at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the present glut offers "a golden chance to build new political bridges between North and South."

Common Market Reached a Fishing 'Armistice' Last Week

New Sea Wars on the Horizon

By BERNARD D. NOSSITER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — When Kent Kirk, the dashing Danish fisherman, challenged Britain's claim to monopolize fishing for offshore sprat and the Royal Navy took his trawler into port, it was the latest episode in a long history of clashes over who shall harvest the riches of the sea.

While Mr. Kirk was still appealing the \$51,200 fine he paid, Denmark settled its dispute with its Common Market partners last week. "The fishing war is over," Gaston Thorn, president of the Common Market Commission said. He might have added, "for the moment."

As early as 1442, Japan and Korea settled a quarrel over Korean waters with a formal treaty. It fell apart 70 years later with an uprising of Japanese fishermen in Korean ports. Islanders still recall the saga of their governor murdered by British fishermen in 1488. Then there was Hugo Grotius, the celebrated 17th century Dutch jurist who elaborated the doctrine of freedom of the seas. His famous *mare liberum* was commissioned to justify, among other things, the Dutch fishermen who craved a share of Britain's herring stocks.

Ever since, coastal states have fought over fish and sometimes reached agreements that patched things over. Now a universal rule of sorts exists in the Law of the Sea Treaty, signed by 117 nations and due to come into force one year after 60 ratify it. But this code has enough holes to permit huge schools of fish to escape its reach. The Reagan Administration has said it will not sign the pact, although it will recognize most provisions, and Washington is considering fishing rules that ignore the treaty and promise fresh disputes with Ecuador and Japan, among others.

The prize is rich. The world's fishing fleets harvested \$14.9 billion from exports in 1980, with Canada, Denmark, the United States, Norway and Japan all earning close to \$1 billion each. Thanks to efficient, modern ships, some species are being wiped out. Conserving the stock has become a major concern. Thirty years ago, only 16 million tons were harvested. By 1980, the catch had swollen to 72 million tons.

Even in recent years, the lack of global law over who

can fish where has led to bloodshed. When North Korea seized a Japanese vessel in 1975, two fishermen were shot dead and two others were lost at sea. In 1980, a Bahamian patrol boat took two Cuban fishing vessels into tow. Cuban fighter planes attacked and sank the Bahamian ship; four lives were lost.

Typically, when nations seize ships for fishing in what they regard as their waters or taking more than an allowable catch, they impose fines and confiscate the haul. Mexico and other Latin American countries, which first claimed exclusive rights to the fish up to 200 miles off their coasts, have frequently arrested California fishermen on poaching charges. Washington plays the same game. A Soviet captain, Aleksandr Upalov, was caught southwest of Boston in 1977 with three tons of squid taken out of season and 10 tons of herring — triple the allowable amount. He paid a \$10,000 fine and lost his illicit cargo.

Maritime Cooperation

In theory at least, the new Sea Law treaty will end one-sided, national determination of fishing zones and allowable catches. The pact provides that each nation shall have exclusive rights to fish and set conservation ceilings in its 200-mile zones offshore. Where zones overlap, countries are urged to agree on a dividing line, a rich subject for argument. Beyond 200 miles and in the high seas, countries are also supposed to agree on the catch. Elaborate conciliation procedures are to deal with quarrels.

Unhappily, some fish do not recognize man-made mileage limits. Tuna and swordfish, for example, migrate for great distances. The treaty merely provides that nations fishing for highly migratory species shall cooperate to maximize the catch and preserve the stock. Conciliators would deal with conflicts.

While the Reagan Administration's main quarrel with the sea law treaty is the section governing metal mining in the deep seas, officials are now preparing stern rebuffs to the fishing code as well. Washington is considering a declaration that would claim that migrating tuna are exempt from the exclusive 200-mile zone. California fishermen could then chase tuna within 12 miles, the sovereign territorial waters, of Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica and others. If the United States presses its demand, this could bring on disputes with far-reaching repercussions on inter-American relations.

Washington is also thinking of going it alone on salmon. The draft statement now being prepared, according to Administration aides, would assert that salmon spawned in United States rivers belong to its fishermen anywhere at sea, even beyond the 200-mile limit set by the treaty. This claim could touch off a heated dispute with Japan, among other countries.

The Sea Law treaty is another step, despite its defects, in the direction of establishing an agreed sharing of the ocean's wealth. Mr. Reagan's unilateral approach is a different matter, although it rests on the weight of centuries of unresolved quarrels over the fish in the sea.



Employee at a textile factory near Canton.

What the Chinese Want Now

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

WHEN Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrives in Peking this week, he will find Chinese-American relations in the doldrums, with friendship between the two countries snagged on the shoals of hard reality. The malaise goes beyond basic incompatibility of ideological systems to the differences that separate the developing world, of which China is the largest country, and the industrialized nations. This was evident in the dispute that erupted this month over American curbs on Chinese textile imports.

China's revived characterization of the United States as a hegemonic superpower like the Soviet Union has been soft-pedaled lately, following the complaint of Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge last month that Americans expected "better from the Chinese than being lumped together with the Soviets as the cause of all the world's ills." But the glow of strategic cooperation, encouraged by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, has given way in Peking to more pragmatic self-interest.

Alternatives to Washington

China's decision to pursue stronger links with the third world reflected in part disenchantment at not getting as much American technology and capital as it had hoped. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's recent month-long tour of 11 African countries promoted China as a champion of the developing world.

By resuming consultations with the Soviet Union China underscored its view that too close a relationship with the United States had not produced enough advantages. Yet Washington could hardly quarrel with the tough conditions that Peking attached for improving its frayed ties with Moscow — unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, an end to support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and substantial reduction of Soviet forces along China's northern frontiers.

"I don't think the Chinese attach any less importance to their relations with the United States than they ever did — they have made it clear that they do want to move ahead with the relationship," a Western diplomat said, taking note of the August 1982 joint communiqué worked out to defuse tensions over Taiwan. Its careful language committed the United States, in Chinese eyes, to phase out its military sales to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan, although dissatisfaction lingers in Peking over the lack of precision in the timetable. Still, the subsequent reduction in rhetoric on the issue indicates Peking's willingness to find a compromise.

But Washington's control over the transfer of technology has been a constant complaint, with one Chinese official likening American behavior to "loud thunder, little rain." Lately Peking has moved from general grumbling to specific requests. To sustain its industrialization effort, China needs capital and technology on a scale that cannot exclude the United States. It may cost up to \$20 billion just to develop China's offshore oil reserves. The Atlantic Richfield Company has already begun drilling and

15 other American concerns are among the 33 Western oil companies that have submitted bids. China has also invited Americans to provide open-pit coal mines and hydroelectric dams. It also wants 23 earth stations for satellite communications and 14 huge computers for Chinese universities.

Threats to go elsewhere for such technology have materialized in isolated cases like the nuclear power plant planned for Guangdong. The Reagan Administration's refusal to license the export of nuclear technology left the Chinese little alternative but to turn to British and French manufacturers.

Washington's limits on Chinese textile imports caused anger in Peking partly because China is prone to suspect discrimination, especially since Taiwan, which it views as a renegade province, has carved out a larger slice of the American market. Overproduction has also forced China to look harder for customers overseas while closing less-efficient textile factories and cutting clothing prices at home.

Ironically, its unhappiness is a manifestation of the overall healthiness of Chinese-American trade, which was estimated at \$5.3 billion in 1982. That was slightly less than in 1981, because China cut back on some imports. Meanwhile, China trimmed its trade deficit with the United States by well over one-third, proving how lucrative its American market has become.

There are lesser irritants like the defection of the tennis star Hui Na, which the Chinese see as a politically inflammatory indictment of their system. In fact, defections among the 10,000 mainland Chinese studying in the United States are relatively few.

Risks at the Open Door

Other factors over which the United States has no control contribute to Peking's sullenness. The Chinese, ever courteous in negotiations, are also masters at playing upon a partner's guilt, suggesting that he ought to be doing more to save the relationship. Some Chinese officials reportedly tell American businessmen to apply pressure at home to reverse technology controls or textile imports. At least some of this is posturing for effect.

In addition, the Chinese party and Government have been secretly debating whether the benefits of the open door policy outweigh the risks of Western bourgeois contamination. Criticism of the United States by Deng Xiaoping and other reform-minded leaders seems aimed in part at placating domestic critics, although outsiders do not know how serious such opposition is. "The United States is a convenient whipping boy for losers in the reform process," a Western diplomat said. Chinese and American interests still overlap on containing Soviet adventurism and other international issues, but Peking does not feel impelled to play up the commonality of goals.

Experts in Peking believe Mr. Shultz may do the most good if he listens sympathetically but also critically, to the Chinese litany of complaints without expressing nostalgia for cozier bygone days. If the inevitable irritations are kept in their proper context, both sides can concentrate on where Chinese-American relations are going rather than where they have been.



A British fishery protection ship shadowed a Danish fishing trawler before the ship crossed Britain's 12-mile limit and was seized earlier this month; later Kent Kirk, skipper of the trawler, was under arrest (inset).

50 Years Ago Today, Adolf Hitler Became Chancellor of Germany

Nazi's Rise to Power Made Little Impression

By GORDON A. CRAIG

IN 1938, The New Yorker published a cartoon by James Thurber of a woman looking up from her newspaper and asking her husband, "Who is this Hitler and what does he want?" This was funny because it was almost impossible to imagine anyone at that date who was not only aware of Hitler but spent a good deal of time worrying about what he might do next. But five years earlier this was far from being the case. On Jan. 30, 1933, when Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany by the ailing Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg and thousands of uniformed storm troopers and youth groups marched down the Wilhelmstrasse to greet the new ruler, there was a sense in Germany of a new awakening and a break with the past.

But there were few people elsewhere in the Western world, even among the politically informed, who realized the significance of the event. And upon the great mass of the population, Hitler's accession to power made no impression at all.

There is no mystery about why this was so. For the past two years, the Western democracies had been caught in the worst depression in modern history, and the urgency of economic problems was too great to encourage much interest in foreign affairs. In Great Britain, the National Government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin, had in 1932 tried to avert financial ruin by devaluing the pound and abandoning free trade, but nearly three million people were still unemployed and the Government was being attacked for having no comprehensive plan for recovery.

Misreading the Portents

In France, the parties that had won the elections of 1932, Leon Blum's Socialists and the Radicals led by Edouard Herriot, were at hopeless odds about how to deal with the Depression. Governments were falling with regularity, and on 30 January 1933, the day Hitler came to power, a new one had just been installed under Edouard Daladier (the same ineffectual statesman of whom Herman Goering later said with jovial brutality, "I like Daladier and he's so elastic"). In the United States, the national attention was focused upon the imminent change in the White House and

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what the President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, might do to relieve the economic malaise when he assumed office on March 4.

This domestic orientation was reflected in the press, whose coverage of European affairs, including German politics, was indifferent throughout 1932 and whose reactions to Hitler's appointment were less than perceptive. The widely read Literary Digest was more interested, in its foreign affairs section, in Japan's aggression in China than in European affairs and appears to have been surprised by the change in Germany. On Jan. 28, it had an article on the defection of Hitler's associate Gregor Strasser from the Nazi Party, which, it intimated, had hit Hitler hard. The issue of Feb. 4 didn't mention the new Chancellor at all, and that of Feb. 11 was merely a collection of comments from the foreign press.

A Few Diplomatic Warnings

Time reported on Jan. 30 that "Adolf Hitler's Fascist Party which had flirted with Marxism" was "coquetting ardently with the Hohenzollerns." A week later, after Hitler was in power, it expressed the view that his pledge to scrap the Versailles Treaty need not be taken seriously ("All German statesmen have these aims") and pointed out that he would in any case be kept under careful constraint by a conservative consortium which included Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen, Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath, and Gen. Werner von Blomberg, "a crony of President von Hindenburg, who can be trusted to keep the army out of Hitler's mischief."

This last view was popular in the British and French press as well, which seemed to have some difficulty in taking Hitler and his party seriously. In December 1932, Arnold J. Toynbee, the editor of the prestigious International Survey, had said publicly "Many things may be obscure, but one thing that you can count on is that the Nazis are on the downgrade." Some English newspapers — The Daily Herald, for example — seemed to agree that this was still true and took the line that it was only a question of time before Hitler would be replaced by a Hohenzollern prince or an army general. If he did manage to hang on, it was believed that the experience of power would tame him. His policy would not, The London News Chronicle assured its readers, be "the mixed grill of hatreds and prejudices which Hitler has been in the habit of serving to his admiring followers," a view in which Le Temps of Paris and other journals concurred.



Adolf Hitler shaking hands with President Paul von Hindenburg in March 1933.

There were, of course, some more perceptive observers. On Feb. 6, the French Ambassador in Berlin, André François-Poncet, warned his Government that Hitler was a man of action rather than words and that his objective was not "to restore purely and simply the state of things in 1914." His British colleague, Sir Horace Rumbold, was simultaneously telling Whitehall that the new Chancellor's policy would almost certainly be one of expansion and war, that "Germany's neighbors have reason to be vigilant," and that they should take Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" seriously; and Rumbold's third secretary, Duncan Sandys, was al-

ready predicting that Hitler would take the first opportunity to remilitarize the Rhineland. But these voices were scarcely heard in London and Paris, where domestic problems had an almost exclusive priority, and were certainly not heeded.

As for the United States, it was less well served by its Berlin Embassy. Under Herbert Hoover's Ambassador, Frederic M. Sackett, the level of political reporting had not been high. Jacob D. Beam, who began his distinguished diplomatic career in Berlin in 1933, once said that, when he joined his post, no one in the embassy had any knowledge of the struc-

ture and ideology of the National Socialist Party, let alone its objectives in foreign policy. This was doubtless due to the myopia of Hoover's Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, whose diary of his 1931 visit to Germany doesn't even mention Hitler, and it was to be corrected by Roosevelt's Ambassador, William E. Dodd. But in January 1933, the United States Government was no better prepared than the British and the French to appreciate the meaning of Hitler's coming to power, and the experience of learning its significance was all the more tragic because of the lack of initial preparedness.

Germans Mark the Past, And at Mournful Length

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

ON Monday, Jan. 30, 1933, after an anxious and sleepless night, Adolf Hitler was summoned from the Kaiserhof hotel in Berlin to the chambers of Germany's ailing, 86-year-old President, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, who asked him to become the troubled nation's Chancellor. Beginning that day, Germany was transformed into the savage dictatorship that dragged Europe into the horrors of total war and mass extermination.

Anniversaries can be moments to look back and reflect, and West Germany is marking this 50th anniversary of the Nazi accession with a thoroughness that is impressive if not daunting. Television, which always carries its quota of didactic documentaries on the Nazis, has been showing even more, including a rerun of the American series "Holocaust" and the locally made "Europe Under the Swastika."

A No-Win Bind

Every big city seems to have a Third Reich exhibit, panel discussion or seminar. Mainz unearthed archives at its city hall to portray "National Socialism in one town." Wuppertal, Dortmund and Cologne are displaying books that were burned and authors who were persecuted. In West Berlin, light music banned during the Third Reich will be played and an exhibition of posters, photographs, newspapers and art is entitled "The Way to Dictatorship."

Bookstores have special windows on the 12-year Reich. Newspapers and magazines carry long articles. "We are moved by sadness and memory of the victims, the martyrs, the slain and the fallen," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said. "We mourn the ruin of European peace and the division of the German nation." Communist East Germany, which views Nazism as a deformation of capitalism, does not feel obliged to mourn.

For some, all these observances have become a glut. "My impression is that this thing is overdone," said Sebastian Haffner, a 75-year-old Jewish journalist who fled Hitler's Germany and later came back. "I myself am already a little bored." An Israeli diplomat who says he has been attending "ongoing, non-stop colloquiums and seminars" sees another risk. "I think it's all very well meant," he said. "But I'm not sure it is a good educational result. In some places it's creating nostalgia."

As often happens when Germans face the Nazi past, this black anniversary puts them in a neurotic, no-win bind. If Jan. 30 slipped by with only token notice, they would be accused of burying the past; by dwelling so much on it, they open themselves to accusations of glorifying it. In their news reporting on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, some Germans seemed to find a momentary flash of relief that the sons of Hitler's victims were capable of questionable violence. There are other attempts to get off the hook. Der Spiegel, the popular weekly, commemorated Jan. 30 with a cover picture that labeled Mussolini as "the godfather" and Hitler as merely the "nephew."

In the midst of a momentous national election campaign, this 50th anniversary has inspired anxious parallel-drawing between the chaotic Weimar Republic that paved Hitler's path to power and the still-young Federal Republic. Four parliamentary deputies last week petitioned the Constitutional Court to declare the dissolution of the Bundestag — and thus the March 6 election — illegal. They contend that

Chancellor Kohl's intentional defeat on a no-confidence motion violated the spirit of the Constitution, which was designed to avoid Weimar-style revolving cabinets. The court's ruling next month is awaited with great uncertainty. On another front, the prospect that the March elections might produce a minority government has generated panic among politicians. Although routine elsewhere in Western Europe, minority government in Bonn would for many mean Weimar instability.

Guilty Memories

The Weimar Republic was undermined by the 1930's Depression and here, too, West Germans are quick to fear that record unemployment and protectionism could again undermine democratic institutions. Remedies that Weimar governments came up with for the Depression remain controversial even today. Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, who tried to impose austerity on a nation sliding toward civil war, is attacked today from the left for having aggravated the plight of the working classes; conservative historians blame the Social Democrats and Communists for having failed to keep the Weimar proletariat under control. This endless debate prevents any West German Chancellor from contemplating Thatcherite or Reaganite economic experiments that might threaten social peace. The conservative Kohl Government has proceeded cautiously in trimming the welfare state.

But one must distinguish between anxieties and realities. Bonn is not Weimar. Then there were six million unemployed; now there are 2.2 million, comfortably buffered by the welfare state. Even in recession, West Germany enjoys a level of prosperity higher than the United States. (West Germans are even sending CARE packages to Detroit.) The military establishment, which played an important role in bringing Hitler to power, is today determinedly nonpolitical.

The weight of the past is visible in foreign policy, too. Friendship with France, which Hitler invaded and occupied, is a sacrosanct principle of all Bonn governments. Guilt is deeper toward the Soviet Union, the victim of an even bloodier Nazi invasion. The strands of ambivalence and quiescence in Bonn's Soviet policies must be understood in light of this deep and exploitable sense of guilt.

West Germans in their 20's or 30's say they are free — or want to be — of the heavy Hitler legacy. Contradictions abound. Aware of the past, younger Germans have been outspoken defenders of the rights of 1.5 million Turkish "guest workers." As Ansgar Köchel, the 39-year-old head of Pax Christi, a Catholic lay group, warns, "We have to be careful that the Turks of today do not become the Jews of yesterday." In West Berlin, the radical Alternative List has chosen a Turk to lead its candidates, even though Turks cannot vote. Violence against ghettoized Turks is growing.

The young insist they are not Hitler's children. With an eye for the symbolism of the place, Petra Kelly, the 35-year-old leader of the radical Greens party, will hold a "war crimes" tribunal next month in Nuremberg, where Nazi war criminals were condemned. She will condemn nuclear weapons, calling as witnesses survivors of Hiroshima and Auschwitz. The juxtaposition of victims is almost a scream in the night, a breaking away from the shadow of Jan. 30, 1933, and all that followed. But many onlookers will find the juxtaposition of victimizers — Hitler and Barry Truman — grotesque.



Exhibit in West Berlin last week depicting horrors of Nazi regime.

Some Books That Tell the Tale

Even without counting fiction, books about World War II, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime number in the thousands. Any short list must be deficient but, as a start, here are some to consider:

World War II

"The Second World War" by Winston Churchill (Houghton Mifflin) remains the most readable survey of the war and its origins. For an American's view from inside the volcano, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" by William L. Shirer (Simon & Schuster; Fawcett and Touchstone, paperback) is passionate and personal. Albert Speer's "Inside the Third Reich" (Macmillan; Avon), a self-serving, annoying and revealing memoir by the old Nazi who started as Hitler's architect and ended as czar of war production, is a questionable guide but a unique view from within.

No satisfactory military history has been written from the German side, but two memoirs that give some notion of what their war was like are "Panzer Leader" by the great tank general Heinz Guderian (Zenger) and "Memoirs: Ten Years & Twenty Days" by Admiral Karl Doenitz (Leisure Books).

B. H. Liddell Hart's "The German Generals Talk" (Morrow) is the best compilation in English of German military thinking.

Adolph Hitler

Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (Houghton Mifflin; Angriff Press) is the essential and repugnant testament. Two eloquent and useful classics are Hugh Trevor-Roper's "Last Days of Hitler" (Macmillan) and Alan Bullock's "Hitler: A Study in Tyranny" (Harper & Row; Torch). Joachim Fest's "Hitler" (Random House; Vintage) is the most interesting biography by a German. Mr. Fest, a journalist who grew up during the Nazi era, raises questions about his countrymen's character and morality that caused a storm of controversy. John Toland's "Adolph Hitler" (Doubleday; Ballantine) is resolutely factual, with many insights drawn from interviews with people who knew the dictator.

Modern German History

Two general histories from different outlooks are Volume 3 of Hajo Holborn's "History of Modern Germany" (Princeton University Press), covering 1840 to 1945, and "Germany, 1866-1945" (Oxford University Press) by

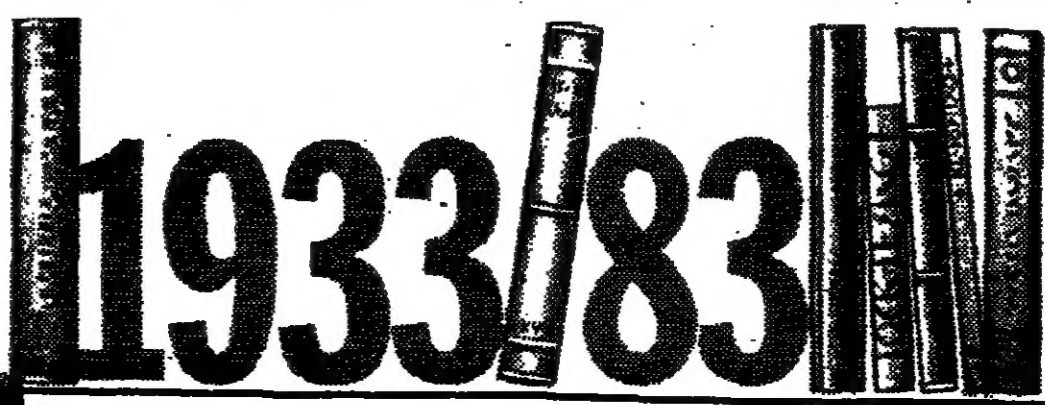
Gordon A. Craig. Two valuable newer German studies are Eberhard Jackl's "Hitler's World View: A Blueprint for Power" (Harvard University Press) and Karl Dietrich Bracher's "The German Dictatorship: The Origins, Structure and Effects of National Socialism" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

The Holocaust

The list of books about the Nazi program to exterminate Jews is enormous and almost every title is controversial. For an overall account, two useful books are "The War Against the Jews" by Lucy Davidowitz (Holt, Rinehart & Winston; Bantam) and "The Destruction of the European Jews" by Raul Hilberg (Harper & Row). Fascinating, if sometimes problematic, is "The Theory and Practice of Hell" (Octagon; Windhover) in which Eugene Kogon argues that the program to exterminate Jews and some other groups was an integral part of the theoretical foundation of the Nazi state. "Hitler's Death Camps" by Konilyn G. Feig (Holmes & Meier) is a reliable account of the whole network, and Walter Laqueur's "Terrible Secret" (Little Brown; Penguin) tells how news of the camps spread.

Any survivor's account is worth looking at. Two that raise lasting and provocative questions are "The Other Kingdom" by David Rousset (Fertig), a survivor of Buchenwald, and Jean Amery's "At the Mind's Limits: Contemplation by a Survivor on Auschwitz and Its Realities" (Indiana University Press).

It would not be useful in a short list to try to canvass the raging controversies about the Holocaust, but a quick way to find out why they are raging is to look at Hannah Arendt's "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil" (Penguin). Its reduction and redefinition of moral questions often raised about the Holocaust has made it a kind of combative essay. —D. J. R. BRUCKNER



The Sorrows of a 'Superport'

By Christopher Drew

ALITTLE over a decade ago, when oil was selling for only \$2 a barrel, America was burning so much of it that oil companies began relying on supertankers, some almost as long as the Empire State Building is tall, to carry supplies from the Persian Gulf.

There was just one hitch—the ships could not enter American ports, which were too shallow, and transferring the oil at sea to smaller vessels was time-consuming and risky. Oil companies came up with an idea to solve that, and make money, too.

The idea was to build big offshore platforms to unload the supertankers and send the oil through pipelines to refineries on land. There was talk of one such "superport" on the East Coast, two in the Gulf of Mexico and perhaps one on the West Coast.

Only one was ever built, and its predicament tells the story of the oil industry of late. The \$700 million gamble is handicapped by losses, a cut in its bond rating and a weak operating rate.

The superport, 19 miles off the coast of Louisiana, was built by five companies, including Marathon, Texaco, Ashland and Shell Oil, acting in a venture called LOOP Inc., an acronym for Louisiana Offshore Oil Port. Supertankers moor at one of three buoys one and a half miles from a bright yellow platform. That platform pumps the oil into pipelines that travel to refineries as far north as Chicago and Buffalo.

But LOOP is "another of those things I would characterize as a big lemon that's been created because of changing demand patterns in the oil industry," said Rosario S. Iacqua, an oil analyst with L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin in New York. Supertankers are another casualty, he said.

In the world of the oil industry, "There's a whole series of events that have all gone wrong if you're a LOOP owner—and it all kept piling up," said a crude-supply manager for a company not involved in the project. He added, "If I was a LOOP owner, I'd be very concerned."

Nonetheless, LOOP's officials cling to the hope that things could turn around.

Clinton J. Blanchard, LOOP's chairman and Texaco's representative on the board, says the superport "definitely still has the potential" to make money—though not "as quickly as we projected." Frank E. Bruehl, coordinator of transportation planning at Shell headquarters in Houston, adds, "I think we're cautiously optimistic there will be enough of a turnaround so it can be a facility that can stand on its own."

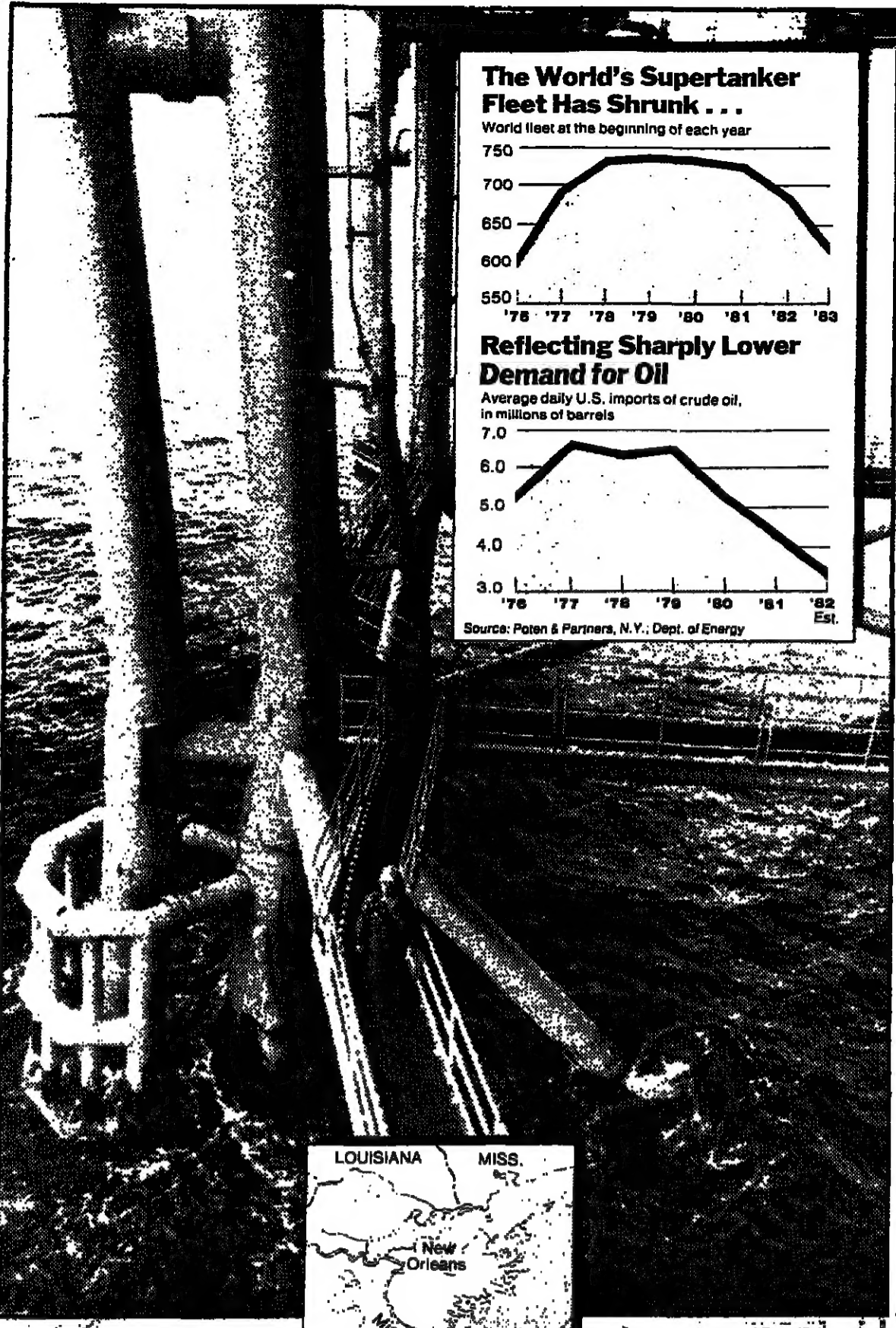
But without such a turnaround in energy demand and transportation trends, LOOP officials concede they are unlikely to proceed with plans, once considered almost automatic, to expand the port to handle 3.4 million barrels of oil a day, from between 1.1 million and 1.4 million barrels now.

In the meantime, there are just headaches. The facility has been handling only 275,000 barrels of oil a day, just a quarter of its capacity. It was once expected to handle a fourth of the nation's imports, but it has been handling only about 8 percent.

Last year, LOOP had a \$40.6 million loss from operations—\$25 million more than the companies had expected at the beginning of the year—and company officials expect losses to continue for at least two more years. Citing these problems, Standard & Poor's recently lowered its rating on the company's industrial revenue bonds and commercial paper.

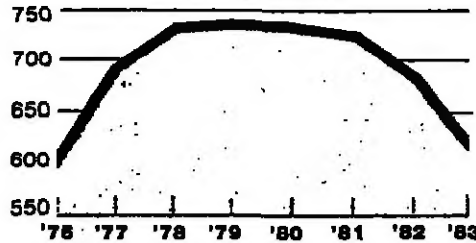
LOOP's problems reflect the sweep-

Christopher Drew is a reporter for The Times-Picayune/The States-Item in New Orleans.



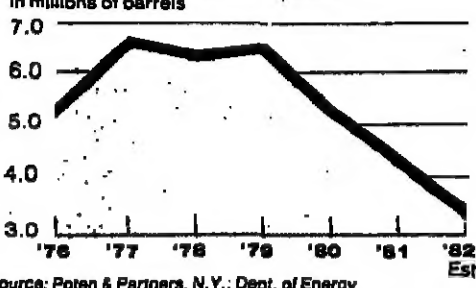
The World's Supertanker Fleet Has Shrunk . . .

World fleet at the beginning of each year



Reflecting Sharply Lower Demand for Oil

Average daily U.S. imports of crude oil, in millions of barrels



Source: Poten & Partners, N.Y., Dept. of Energy



ing changes in the oil market. Imports have been cut in half, to about 3.5 million barrels a day from 6.6 million in 1977, the peak year, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Moreover, LOOP, which was built mainly to handle supertankers from the Middle East run, has been hurt by a switch in imports from the Arab countries to Mexico and other areas nearer to home. Mexico, by selling its oil for less, nudged Saudi Arabia aside during the first 11 months of last year to become the leading supplier of crude to the United States, according to the Energy Department. In that period, Mexico provided 21.6 percent of American oil imports, a huge jump from 2.7 percent in 1977.

Because Mexico is next door, the oil companies generally use small tankers rather than supertankers to get its oil, and many of the small ships steam past the superport as if it were just another of the many oil and gas production platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. To LOOP's dismay, supertankers now

are almost an endangered species.

LOOP officials have tried to get the business of smaller tankers that carry oil from the North Sea and Western Africa. But the worldwide oil glut has depressed charter rates for all kinds of tankers, including the small shuttle vessels called "lighters" that are LOOP's principal competitors. Lighter operators have undercut LOOP's unloading charges, industry officials say, and few shippers have shown interest in using the facility.

Though the partners started planning the port in 1972, it didn't open until May 1981. "We just came into business at the wrong time," says Wil-

liam B. Read, LOOP's president. "We should have been in business five years ago."

LOOP officials concede that almost all the oil that has moved through the port has belonged to four of the five stockholder companies, even though the port has been open to all shippers since December 1981. For the stockholders, the drain of the money-losing operations has been relieved somewhat by Federal tax law changes that allow LOOP to transfer the tax write-offs from the losses to its owners.

The Marathon Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company and now a part of United States Steel, has the biggest stake in the venture, with a 32.1 percent holding. It is one of the four stockholders that have been using the port. The others are Texaco, with a 26.6 percent interest;

Shell, with 19.5 percent, and Ashland Oil Inc. of Ashland, Ky., with 18.6 percent. The fifth stockholder, the Murphy Oil Corporation of El Dorado, Ark., with 3.2 percent, has not finished building a pipeline to connect its Mar-

The Economy

Shell, with 19.5 percent, and Ashland Oil Inc. of Ashland, Ky., with 18.6 percent. The fifth stockholder, the Murphy Oil Corporation of El Dorado, Ark., with 3.2 percent, has not finished building a pipeline to connect its Mar-

aux, La., refinery to the LOOP facility. Murphy officials say they would have speeded up the work if using the system had been more economical.

To generate business, LOOP recently slashed its basic charges by one-third, from the equivalent of 45 cents a barrel to 30 cents. But the sharp cut doesn't seem to be attracting new customers.

That is one reason Standard & Poor's gave for lowering the company's bond and commercial-paper ratings early this month. The rating on LOOP's bonds was lowered to A-plus from AA and the commercial-paper rating was reduced to A-1 from A-1 plus. LOOP's stockholder companies guarantee the bonds to keep the ratings as high as they still are.

But LOOP officials say they see some encouraging signs. For one thing, they have been heartened by recent forecasts by government and private analysts that crude imports will rise slightly over the next couple of years as the economy is expected to recover. A possible price cut by the Saudis and other Persian Gulf producers, after the collapse of the talks of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva last week, also could help LOOP by restoring some demand for supertankers.

Moreover, many analysts say that oil prices, adjusted for inflation, will not increase much, if at all, over the next decade, and that could help LOOP. That is because flat prices might erode conservation efforts and add to the demand for imports.

LOOP officials also note that they financed most of the facility at a relatively low average interest rate, about 7.5 percent, through tax-exempt revenue bonds issued by Louisiana. That means that most of their costs are fixed. So LOOP expects to find it easier to compete with lighters once tanker charges start to rise again.

But some industry analysts doubt that these developments, if they occur, would substantially increase the long-term demand for oil imports or the LOOP facility. The memory of the oil-price shocks of the 1970's will encourage continued conservation in the United States, even if a decline in oil prices after inflation tempts some Americans to become wasteful again, some analysts believe.

Expanded use of coal, natural gas and nuclear power should continue to limit the use of oil. And Mexico, with its enormous debt and great need to get revenues, is likely to remain a major oil supplier, keeping up the demand for the smaller ships that do not need to use the LOOP facility.

Mr. Iacqua, for instance, said it would be "terribly difficult to develop a scenario where you'll have a substantial growth in oil demand."

Somber economic considerations have dashed the prospects for other deep-water ports. A recent study by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey concluded that a port similar to LOOP, 15 to 22 miles off the coast of New Jersey, would cost a prohibitive \$1.5 billion to \$1.8 billion in 1986 dollars. The study found that cheaper— and less environmentally acceptable— alternatives, such as building an oil terminal in Delaware Bay or dredging parts of New York Harbor to 66 feet to accommodate larger tankers, also would cost more than they were worth.

In Texas, Top Inc., a group of energy companies whose name stands

for Texas Offshore Port, has shelved plans that were approved in concept by the Federal Government for a \$191 million superport off the coast of Freeport. "The economics are just not there," said Charles A. Brace, president of Top.

Planning for the LOOP project began in 1972, when hopes were high. At one time the company had as many as 16 shareholders. However, all but the current five owners dropped out along the way, citing restrictions imposed by Federal licensing officials and delays in the licensing process. LOOP signed its license in 1977 and began building in 1978. Drilling problems delayed completion of the first six storage cavities in the salt dome—

Unloading big oil tankers offshore once made sense. But troubles sprang up rapidly.

two more will be ready in April—and contributed to a \$200 million cost overrun.

The pumping apparatus resembles an oil and gas production platform. Nearby, there is a smaller control platform, where about 35 people work seven-day shifts. The pumping and control platforms are in 115 feet of water 61 miles south of New Orleans.

Tankers tie up at a buoy and, with pressure from their own pumps, they push thousands of barrels of oil an hour through giant hoses into pipelines to the platform complex. LOOP's own pumps shove the oil through a pipeline to shore and then to salt dome caverns under the south Louisiana marshlands, an additional 28 miles away. The oil is stored in the caverns temporarily.

LOOP's owners acknowledge that, if they could have seen how much the world was going to change, they would not have undertaken the project or would have made it much smaller. Company officials also point out that virtually no one expected things to change so much, and that many of the most troublesome changes, such as Mexico's emergence as a major oil supplier, occurred after construction had begun.

"At the time we were doing all the planning, it appeared that it was going to be physically impossible to bring in all the oil," the United States needed "without a port like this," said Mr. Read, the LOOP president.

For 1983, LOOP has set the same goal it set in 1982—to try to get up to handling 500,000 barrels a day. While that would represent an ambitious doubling from recent levels, it would not be enough to enable the company to start making money. Company officials have said they need to handle 740,000 barrels a day to break even.

They also said they hope the fee cut will enable them to increase revenue, which totaled \$49.6 million in 1982, just over half what was expected.

Mr. Read said the fee cut "hopefully is going to generate some more business, and give us more revenues—at least we hope it is."

But some big oil companies say they don't foresee any changes that would make them use LOOP. And Mr. Read says that, since the rate cut, "the phone hasn't exactly been ringing off the hook."

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Economic Index Rises Impressively

Key economic indicators soared in December. The index of leading economic indicators—intended to forecast economic trends—gained 1.5 percent, the biggest monthly increase in more than two years. The Commerce Department cautioned that the size of the increase could be revised downward later.

Auto makers geared up to meet an expected jump in sales. General Motors plans to recall 21,400 workers, Chrysler will renovate a closed St. Louis plant and Ford will add a second shift at a Michigan plant. New-car sales for the Big Three, aided by financing incentives, rose 10.5 percent in mid-January.

Economic recovery will continue to be emphasized by the Federal Reserve while it keeps a grip on inflation, Paul A. Volcker, Fed chairman, told Congress. The Administration's long-range plans to cut the budget deficit are encouraging, he said.

Oil prices softened on the spot market but there was no immediate petroleum price break after the OPEC meeting in Geneva ended in discord. Uncertainty on production quotas and pricing persisted after the cartel failed to come to grips with petroleum oversupply.

Stocks recovered after falling

Reagan Says U.S. Is 'on the Mend'



President Reagan sounded his theme last week that "America is on the mend" as he delivered his second State of the Union address. He proposed a freeze in the growth of domestic spending programs and also asked for standby tax rises to combat future budget deficits. Democrats then offered their own ideas in a televised response. Mr. Reagan later in the week invited controversy when he said "the corporate tax is very hard to justify." That tax should be passed on to stockholders "on which they then, whatever bracket they are in, will pay an individual income tax," the President said.

Monday in reaction to OPEC's disarray. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 22.81 points on Monday, but ended the week at 1064.75, up 11.77 for the week.

General Electric says it is determined to reach the leading edge of high technology, and to help do that it plans to sell its Utah International mining unit to Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia for \$2.4 billion. G.E. would then have some \$5 billion to invest in high-growth companies.

Babcock & Wilcox will pay General Public Utilities \$37 million in rebates over 10 years to settle a \$4 billion lawsuit related to the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Western Electric cut back on capacity, with plans to close its Kearny, N.J., plant and to curtail its Baltimore and Cicero, Ill., operations. The A.T.&T. unit cited recession and changes in technology. Separately, A.T.&T. said profit rose 8.7 percent for 1982.

Canada approved substantial new shipments of natural gas to Japan, while denying American requests to increase allocations to the northeastern United States. It cited the cost of pipeline expansions.

Exxon's profits rose 6.9 percent in the fourth quarter and Indiana Standard's 6.1 percent. But oil-company declines predominated: Mobil off 52 percent, Gulf 24.9 percent, Texaco 39.6 percent, Sun 66.3 percent, Shell Oil 4.4 percent, Atlantic Richfield 7.6 percent, Phillips 17 percent, Getty 20 percent, SoCal 25.6 percent and Sohio 2.9 percent.

Bethlehem Steel reported a fourth-quarter loss of \$1.15 billion, the record quarterly deficit for an American corporation. Other fourth-quarter losses included U.S. Steel \$363 million, Arco \$183 million, Allis-Chalmers \$20.3 million, Crown Zellerbach \$146.4 million, Mead \$35.9 million and Celanese \$54 million.

The money supply fell \$886 million in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve said.

Nonfarm productivity rose 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter. For the year, productivity rose at an annual rate of 0.2 percent.

The merchandise trade deficit narrowed in December, but the figure for all of 1982 was a record \$42.7 billion, reflecting a strong dollar.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 28, 1983

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
ATT	7,374,000	69	+ 1%
Alcoa	5,704,400	1%	+ 1%
Exxon	4,407,600	30	- 1%
IBM	4,880,000	97%	+ 2%
Si	3,878,600	40%	- 4%
Netcom	3,668,500	14%	- 3%
Digital	3,381,500	119	+ 17
G Mot	3,379,000	61%	+ 5%
Tandy	3,118,700	55%	+ 2%
Xerox	3,110,800	35%	- 4%
Sperry	3,105,900	37%	+ 3
Schlumberger	3,042,200	45%	- 4%
Chrysler	3,032,700	17%	+ 2%
Arch On	2,942,600	21%	- 2%
Warr L	2,889,300	30	+ 3%

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	958	829
Declines	1,014	1,144
Total Issues	2,173	2,174
New Highs	215	454
New Lows	7	5

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	421,896,150	1,790,553,400
Same Per. 1982	278,253,855	968,447,297

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Index	95.99	92.08	95.45	+0.22
Transp.	76.64	72.35	76.15	+1.40
Utilities	48.41	45.10	46.16	+0.07
Finance	84.75	82.31	84.12	-0.36
Composite	83.82	80.52	83.35	+0.17

Standard & Poor's

	1982	1981	1980	1979
400 Industrials	155.0	154.5	162.6	+0.92
20 Transp.	24.9	23.5	24.6	+0.03
40 Utilities	62.5	60.6	62.1	-0.13
40 Financials	16.3	16.4	16.0	-0.03
500 Stocks	146.5	137.7	144.5	+0.86

Dow Jones

	1982	1981	1980	1979
30 Industrials	1080.5	1013.4	1064.7	+11.77
20 Transp.	487.4	430.8	480.3	+11.59
15 Utilities	124.9	122.0	123.6	+1.43
65 Comb.	424.0	388.1	418.3	+5.07

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg.
Wang B	2,889,300	32%	+ 1%
Imp Ch	2,608,400	6	...
DomeP	1,737,200	3%	-1/16
NPatnt	1,084,800	16%	+ 2%
Spencer	842,200	7%	- 1%
InstSy	726,000	2%	- 1%
TE	616,300	40%	+ 4%
ChmpH	591,700	5%	- 1%
GidPld	511,300	2%	+ 1%
HithCh	492,400	12%	+ 2%

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	371	416
Declines	426	378
Total Issues	918	920
New Highs	91	184
New Lows	10	1

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	42,881,950	186,190,935
Same Per. 1982	25,415,565	89,944,830

BROADWAY 80

I'm glad I changed...

The New York Times

Founded in 1851
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A.M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOWSE, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor
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HOWARD BISHOP, V.P., Employee Relations
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ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Clear and Present Slogans

The President declares the Federal deficit to be "a clear and present danger to the basic health of our Republic." There's a clearer, more present danger: That he will, using political subterfuge, continue to steer economic policy in the wrong direction. Public Enemy No. 1 is not the deficit; it is the recession.

"America is on the mend," Mr. Reagan insisted again, this time in his State of the Union Address. No one yet knows that for certain. But even if the economy has begun to turn, the Government's own outlook for 1984 anticipates a recovery that is excruciatingly slow.

According to the projections on which the President's policy is based, unemployment will be no less than 9.5 percent at the end of 1984. That would be two points higher, and two million more unemployed, than when he took office. Some recovery.

Yet Mr. Reagan continues to focus on deficits, and is not even open about that. While flaying big spenders, he is headed for new records for deficit spending and insists that his tax cuts and fat defense buildup are not to blame. That's deceptive. The actual cost to the Treasury of the military spending and the tax cutting has been relatively small — so far. But from the start, they have guaranteed enormous future deficits and threatened more inflation. That threat has kept interest rates high, deepening and protracting the recession.

Tomorrow, Mr. Reagan will send Congress his budget for fiscal 1984, starting Oct. 1. Chastened by his gross underestimates of the last two deficits, he makes a credible estimate that the next will be very

large — approaching \$200 billion. To keep it from being even larger, he proposes an incredible "freeze" on Federal spending. To prevent its rising in future years, he calls for an equally dubious package of "contingency taxes."

The "freeze," more slush than ice, would apply to Congressional appropriations, not cash spending. It would allow a 5 percent increase in overall appropriations to offset inflation, masking sharp rises and sharp cuts. The sharp rises are all in military procurement. The sharp cuts are all in domestic spending. In short, it's the old Reagan priorities packaged in a new slogan.

The contingency tax is hardly more than a slogan. It would include a temporary rise in personal and corporate taxes and a tax on domestic and imported oil. These taxes, proposed for a vote in 1983, would be effective in 1986 if, in 1985, it appears the deficit is not coming down fast enough — and only if the economy is growing. What a nice trick: Laying off taxes onto a future Congress and possibly a future President. The present Congress is unlikely to be interested in tricks.

A verbal freeze and an imaginary tax can do little about the deficit, which in any case is only Public Enemy No. 2. They would do absolutely nothing about No. 1. The clear and present need for the country, and a world dependent on America's prosperity, is economic artillery — a program that puts idle workers and idle factories back to work, producing more income and with it Federal revenue with which to reduce the deficit in the future. Mr. Reagan shoots blunt arrows, at the wrong target.

Zoning People In, Not Out

"If sound planning of an area allows the rich and middle class, it must also allow the poor. And if the area will accommodate factories, it must also find space for workers." So rules the New Jersey Supreme Court, reaffirming its position that exclusionary suburban zoning violates the state constitution. The unanimous decision, written by Chief Justice Robert Wilentz, blends passion, precision and firmness. It's stirred controversy. It also merits applause.

Eight years ago, the court ruled that developing suburbs could not close their doors to poor people. It ordered the communities to rezone, taking regional as well as local housing needs into account. But the suburban towns made only faint gestures of compliance while their lawyers warred in court against builders and civil rights groups.

In its new ruling, the high court requires that towns encourage low- and moderate-income housing by applying for subsidies and providing tax inducements for builders. A state-prepared development plan will determine whether a municipality must abide by this doctrine. Clearly impatient with delay, the court even threatens to hold up all building in a community that fails to comply.

Critics complain that the court intrudes unfairly on home rule. But their argument is shaky. As the court notes, the power to zone is delegated to municipalities by the state and must be exercised for the general welfare.

With the opinion written, the answer is clear. Aware of the radical implications, the court called for gradual implementation. The troubles of the housing market and shrinking funds for subsidies may frustrate this ruling even more than legal battles frustrated the first. Over time, however, some change seems inevitable — and highly desirable.

Besides denying housing opportunity, exclusionary zoning is a major cause of school segregation. A study by the Joint Center for Political Studies ranks New Jersey's public schools among the nation's most segregated by race, largely because minorities are concentrated in places like Newark, Camden and Trenton.

The court made clear that extreme economic segregation, even if deeply rooted, is constitutionally impermissible. "The decline of our cities and the increasing economic segregation of our population are not just isolated problems for those left behind in the cities but a disease threatening us all."

Static in the Cosmic Club

SETI, the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence, was recently endorsed by a slew of Nobel scientists and others who affirmed that the quest "assumes nothing about other civilizations that has not transpired in ours." That argument is ingeniously disputed by Frank Tipler, a physicist at Tulane University.

The television and radar leakage from our civilization, he writes in Science magazine, is too weak to be detectable on any but a few nearby stars. Only a deliberately transmitted message could be received in the universe beyond. But we haven't sent one. If other civilizations have been equally uncommunicative, says Mr. Tipler, there is no hope of detecting them. The search can succeed only if its basic assumption — that the aliens have done nothing different than we — is incorrect, and the aliens have been broadcasting hello signals.

Carl Sagan, an astronomer at Cornell and proponent of the search, dismisses the argument as

a quibble: It is technically possible for such a message to be sent out, he says; it just hasn't been. When we fretted a few weeks ago that astronomers might stir up prehistoric entities in the dark crannies of the universe, Mr. Sagan wrote us not to worry: the extra-terrestrial search program is "intended to listen, not to transmit." But if they are like us, wouldn't those other civilizations also prudently refrain from broadcasting their whereabouts?

The search now being undertaken cannot prove we are alone in the universe, and has only a small chance of finding alien life if it exists. That would be a bad bet for most experiments. But SETI is more than just an experiment: it's an affirmation of our right to belong to the cosmos, even if we be the club's only member. Besides, how dumb we would look if senior members had been hailing us for eons and we'd never noticed. SETI is an important and worthwhile endeavor, even if some of its premises are unavoidably anthropomorphic.

Topics

Pain

Anthony Villane is a New Jersey assemblyman and a dentist. We don't know what kind of dentist, but when it comes to crime, he's obviously no Painless Parker. The state Assembly passed a bill last week to use lethal injections for executions, but only over his vigorous objection. "I've never heard bigger hogwash in my life; this amounts to mollycoddling vicious killers, and I object to giving them euphoric drugs," he said. "Our patients feel more pain getting an anesthetic than these convicted murderers, who cared little how their victims died."

His view is clear enough but it leaves some unsettled questions. For instance, how much pain is enough? Perhaps he would prefer the method of execution used in 1931 on Richard Roosevelt, an English cook accused of poisoning. He "was publicly boiled to death at Smithfield in a huge cauldron suspended from a strong iron tripod

Left Hanging

... he suffered for two hours in agony before he succumbed." If that's not painful enough, there's ample precedent for pouring molten lead on criminals, or disemboweling them, or sawing them asunder.

Should pain vary? Dr. Villane may share the touching decency felt toward women in England in 1776. To avoid the public mangling visited on men, one Catherine Hayes was burned alive, surviving "amidst the flames for a considerable time, and her body was not perfectly reduced to ashes in less than three hours."

There's another question about pain here, not for Dentist Villane but for all the legislators who approved lethal injections. Perhaps they thought to anesthetize themselves with the idea that drugs kill more humanely than the electric chair. The question is, what will they feel when, on occasion, they discover that an innocent person has been put to death? Painfully sorry, probably.

Rumble

Is it the will of Congress that double-trailer trucks up to 75 feet long must be allowed on New York City's streets and expressways? The trucking industry says that's just what it won last month: absolute rights along interstate roadways and reasonable access to those routes from city streets.

The prospect of huge trucks tearing over roads like the Cross Bronx and Brooklyn-Queens Expressways alarms city and state officials, who want exemptions from the Department of Transportation. It may be an uphill battle, but deserves to be carried to the courts and Congress if necessary. As the law reads, truck access is the same whether it's I-40 west of Amarillo or the main feeder to JFK.

Truck traffic on city expressways is intimidating. What would it be if the trucks were half again as long?

Letters

Cheap Oil and Lesser Deficits Won't Kill Us

To the Editor:

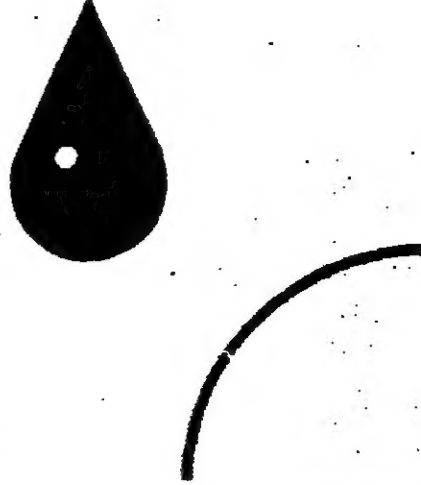
Economic hard times unfortunately create a climate in which shallow and erroneous ideas flourish. Two notions which have gained considerable currency in recent weeks have especially debilitating implications for public policy and should be dispelled.

One is that a sharp drop in international oil prices (say, to \$20 a barrel) would destabilize the international financial system and is therefore undesirable. The second is that the huge current Federal budget deficit is needed to help us recover from the recession and is therefore desirable. Both notions fly in the face of reason.

So sharp a drop in oil prices, it is held, would affect adversely the already overstrained abilities of some oil-exporting countries (most notably Mexico) to service their external debts, plunging them into default and, by causing their creditor banks to fail, bring the international financial structure down. Other consequences cited would be a reduction in both oil exploration and in energy conservation.

What this conclusion ignores is the far more weighty benefits of so sub-

stantial a reduction in oil prices. With major price cuts, oil-importing countries could save from \$50 billion to \$100 billion yearly on their import



bill. Balance-of-payments problems would be eased. Debt-service problems would be relieved, not aggravated, for most debtor countries (most notably, Brazil).

Lower oil prices and the lower coal and gas prices they would induce would reduce cost and price levels throughout the world economy, relieving inflationary pressures and opening the way to more expansionary policies.

Interest rates would decline significantly. Purchasing power for non-energy goods and services would expand. Debtor countries would expand their exports, increase imports of essential supplies and strengthen their debt-servicing capabilities. And it would be no problem to use part of the billions saved on oil imports to help oil exporters like Mexico to cope with their debt-service difficulties, or to stimulate oil exploration and alternative energy development as required.

So, let us not worry about the alleged threat of sharply lower oil prices. Let us rather do all we can to achieve them. If they indeed come to pass, let us, as Walter Heller recently advised, "enjoy!"

As regards the second notion, to argue that we need huge current Federal budget deficits to help us recover from deep recession in the economy is to apply simplistically the basic Keynesian formula in circumstances to which it is not applicable.

Our situation is not the classic case of inadequate aggregate demand with which Keynes was concerned. It is one where demand was strangled by historically high interest rates that resulted from stringent monetary controls imposed by fears that huge government deficits would aggravate inflation.

It is ludicrous to suggest that the huge deficits which are the root of this recession are now needed to spark economic recovery. It should rather be obvious that only massive reductions in current and prospective budget deficits can allay fears in the financial markets and open a sustainable path to the lower interest rates, both nominal and real, that are essential to a solid economic recovery.

LOUIS J. WALINSKY
Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 22, 1983
The writer is an economic consultant.

Economy: 'Why Not Tell It as It Is?'

To the Editor:

In his classic book "Business Cycles" (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1927), Prof. Wesley Mitchell argued that the main phases in business cycle analysis are "prosperity" and "depression" and that periods of transition should be called "recession" and "revival." In my own "Business Annals" (N.B.E.R., 1926) the same cyclical analysis was made for the American economy from 1790 to 1925.

Unemployment did not need to reach 10 percent before depression set in. Recessions and revivals were short intermediate periods.

Today, the Government and the press persist in calling the present state of the economy a recession when it should long since have been

called what it is: a depression. Why the new namby-pamby label? I can understand the Administration doing it. After all, President Hoover invented a new phrase for the economy called "prosperity-just-around-the-corner." But why the press?

Obviously, recession is a much weaker and less demanding word than depression. It somehow seems less painful. How long must the economy recede before it reaches depression, or is that a forgotten word? Recognizing that the country is in a deep depression might strengthen the forces calling for corrective action. Why not tell it as it is?

WILLARD L. THORP
Amherst, Mass., Jan. 20, 1983
The writer is emeritus professor of economics at Amherst College.

Pensions by Sex: The Other Wrong

To the Editor:

Beneath the rhetoric on "Pensions by Sex" (Editorial Notebook Jan. 20) is a simple but double-edged proposition. That women live longer than men is reflected not only in lower annuity payments to women but also in higher life insurance premiums for men.

Attention has been focused on the annuities, to the point that Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, defendant in the Spirt case, now offers unisex annuities but continues with dual-sex life insurance.

Any such halfway measure is fine for women, with the removal of what has been, arguably (since the expected total annuity payouts to individual men and women of the same age were equal), an inequity against them. But men are still left with the inequity of higher insurance premiums.

Clearly, once the issue is acted upon, fairness requires that it be done fully, i.e., by the elimination of sex as an actuarial category in all forms of insurance.

LESLIE H. AULT
Closter, N.J., Jan. 20, 1983

World's Food for the World's Hungry

To the Editor:

For all I know, the President's newly announced program to offer farmers surplus commodities in exchange for taking land out of production may be the right medicine for the ailing farm economy. But as a member of the human race, I am appalled at reduction in food production at a time when we know that thousands of children around the world are underfed, some of them possibly within our own borders.

It isn't the responsibility of the American farmer or taxpayer to feed the whole planet, but surely that is an end we ought to keep in sight, if only out of common humanity. Free enterprise is the way to go, and it isn't our fault that world food distribution is faltering under stresses of inflation and disincentive at the source and of ignorance, poverty and selfishness at the hungry end.

But maybe it's time to supplement the system with some kind of world food authority (funded by a levy on oil producers and consumers?) to distribute surpluses in emergencies and

point the finger at governments whose disordered priorities allow their people to starve.

Taking food-producing American land out of farming may now be economically desirable, but from a global view in the long term it seems callously inhumane.

OTIS L. GUERNEY JR.
North Pomfret, Vt., Jan. 14, 1983

Unlock the Storehouses

To the Editor:

The lead article on your Jan. 23 front page reports on the staggering cost of farm price supports. The additional cost to the taxpayer of storing the surplus produce is a further burden.

At a time when 12 million of our people are unemployed, many of them hungry, it seems incredible that only occasionally, when it is about to rot, is surplus food given to those who are starving. Why can't all that food, paid for by the taxpayer, be distributed to those in need?

DOROTHY RODGERS
New York, Jan. 23, 1983

The Futility and Dangers of Social Security 'Futurology'

To the Editor:

Your editorial "To Secure Social Security for Now" (Jan. 18) commends the President's commission for coming up with a package to carry the program through the 1980's and concludes by urging the appointment of another commission to consider the choices for the "next century."

You are handing such a body, should it ever be appointed, an almost impossible task, and from all evidence a futile one.

The evidence exists in the shape of the annual reports of the boards of trustees of the four funds established to meet the financial needs of the program: old age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance.

By law, the trustees are required to make projections of future receipts and disbursements for up to 50-plus years. Embodying as they do the best available wisdom, these projections are suggestive of how useful such excursions into futurology are.

Take, for example, the fourth annual report of the O.A.S.I. Trust Fund, issued in 1944. Benefit payments projected for 1980 ranged from \$2.6 billion to \$3.9 billion, tax income from \$2.2 billion to \$3.4 billion.

Even allowing for price inflation (roughly 4½ times), there is an astonishing gap between these projections and actual experience in 1980 — benefit expenditures of \$103 billion and net contribution income of \$103 billion. Examination of later trustees' reports yields the same dismal contrast.

This is not surprising when account is taken of the tenuous nature (which the authors of these reports readily grant) of the assumptions made. The demographic factors to be considered include forecasts of fertility, mortality, net migration, marital status and the

incidence and duration of disability. For a number of reasons, they are considered firmer than economic forecasts, but even in so relatively safe a field as age-trend projections, surprises occur. The range in the population 65-plus projected in 1944 for 1980, for example, was 17 million to 22 million. The 1980 census counted 25.5 million.

The economic factors to be plotted include trends in gross national product, productivity, employment and unemployment levels, wage levels, labor-force participation rates by age, price inflation, etc. It is the bold economist who would venture into these uncharted seas.

The American economy of the 80's, and its place in a shrinking world, could not possibly have been dreamed of in the 40's. Could we do any better for the America of 2020? And we are asked to calculate the status of the trust funds in 2050.

Such calculations have been made and have been used in recent months to paint a doomsday picture of the "intolerable" costs of Social Security in the years ahead unless benefits are reduced and benefit eligibility is restricted. The political motives of these Cassandra sounding the alarm for "reform" are barely concealed. (I am sorry to note that your otherwise critically minded columnist Anthony Lewis succumbed to the deceptive appeal of one alarm bell in his column of Nov. 29.)

Granted that the report of the National Commission on Social Security

reform is an ad hoc solution, addressed only to the immediate problem of the next five or so years, one may well ask whether anything more is called for. The assumption that there is a long-term solution is, I think, illusory, deriving from a confusion of the concepts underlying private and social insurance.

The former is based on the long-term stability, more or less, of the premium contribution, actuarial tables and interest rates. Not so with social insurance.

It is, of course, a long-term commitment, but the funding arrangements require periodic reorganization to accommodate them to the changing economic and demographic scene. To undertake any long-term effort along these lines is to risk irrelevance because of the unknowability of the future.

The short-term approach is ad hoc, to be sure, but no more so than in our tax laws, which also require periodic amending. There is nothing necessarily permanent about social insurance funding arrangements, and the experience of other countries shows a surprisingly diverse pattern, if we are looking for alternate options.

That the commission addressed itself to the short-term financial problems of Social Security is a virtue, not a shortcoming, and makes the report more credible.

JACOB FISHER
Sarasota, Fla., Jan. 21, 1983
The writer was on the staff of the Social Security Administration from 1940 to 1954.

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By Tom Wicker

That's why the March 13-17 period, at this distance, looks so important — it offers opportunity for one of the front-runners to clinch the nomination quickly, or for one of the other candidates to prove that a good showing in Iowa or New Hampshire was not a fluke. After the third week, the odds are strong that it'll be no more than a two-man race — or maybe no race at all.



major users of high school graduates — business, industry, colleges, the military — must conduct remedial courses in math and English. The

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who until January 1982 was the Navy's chief nuclear officer, will head a foundation that bears his name and that will be concerned, among other things, with education.

), 1933

P. Taylor

was in progress. The Nazi representation increased but not enough to give the Nazis a decisive majority. Hitler struck a bargain with the Center (Roman Catholic) Party: He would respect the Catholic schools and the Center would vote the Nazi ticket. This was the beginning of the Nazi dictatorship.



By James Reston

The U.S. ought to deal more effectively with this clumsy and obvious propaganda. At least it should be able to get out a White Paper on the facts. It cannot win the War of Words without a policy its allies and their people will accept. After all, Mr. Reagan is asking them to place hundreds of nuclear missiles on their soil, which he will decide to fire or not fire and over which they have no control. For them, as they will no doubt tell Vice President Bush, this is not a very happy thought.

By A. J. P. Taylor

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A. J. P. Taylor, historian and journalist, is author of "The Origins of the Second World War" and, most recently, of "Politicians, Socialism, and Historians."

By Hyman G. Rickover

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who until January 1982 was the Navy's chief nuclear officer, will head a foundation that bears his name and that will be concerned, among other things, with education.

From experience, I am not optimistic about the future of our educational system. But we must keep trying. To do otherwise is to insure a tragic future for students, parents and our fellow citizens.

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, is professor of government at Columbia University and senior adviser at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

metic declarations, merely a willingness to listen to their hosts, and formal assurances of good feeling simply will not do. Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz need to address themselves to substance, and in both cases that substance has to be strategic in nature.

cept. After all, Mr. Reagan is asking them to place hundreds of nuclear missiles on their soil, which he will decide to fire or not fire and over which they have no control. For them, as they will no doubt tell Vice President Bush, this is not a very happy thought.

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Coming to Terms With the Gandhi Who Stands Behind 'Gandhi'

By MARTIN GREEN

Richard Attenborough's film "Gandhi" shows us the public career and the settings in which Gandhi moved, but it does not show us the inner life that produced that career. The subject being so large and rich, the director was no doubt wise to sacrifice that part of it — rather than, say, the public life. But the film could unwittingly reinforce the simplified image of Gandhi which makes his achievement seem easily accessible to us, easily available for our imitation. In fact, unless they are willing to make enormous sacrifices and sacrifices of principle as well as convenience, modern Westerners can learn nothing from Gandhi.

Especially in the first part of the film, about South Africa, we see a young man of decent instincts — just like you and me — who refuses to put up with racial prejudice. The only difference between him and us is that he acts on his instincts — warmly supported by his family and everyone decent around — until he finds he has become a Mahatma, a Great Soul, a Saint!

But in fact Gandhi's development involved life choices which were, by and large, unpleasant, and which we would probably disagree with, or even, on principle, disapprove.

The film begins in 1893, when Gandhi reached South Africa; but he was by then, at the age of 24, a well-marked personality. As a boy in school, he tells us, he had not joined in rough games, or in any sort of rule-breaking. He was left alone by the other boys, except when appealed to as a peacemaker or a truth-teller. After school, he ran home, to escape being teased. He always preferred the service of his elders to the comradeship of his peers.

I am reporting his own account, in his autobiography and elsewhere. There are certain anecdotes about his boyhood which suggest episodes of rebellion and enterprise. But in the eyes of the Gandhi we know these were shameful lapses, not signs of engaging vitality. This way of thinking about children's behavior has been out of favor in the West for at least a century. Even his Indian disciples — at least those with some tincture of Western ideas — were disturbed by the priggishness of this self-portrait.

From this goodness he was seduced by a Muslim friend called Sheikh Mehtab, who induced him to eat meat and drink wine, against his religion's teaching and his parents' desire and to go to a brothel. Meat and wine were the food of conquerors. Gandhi quotes a rhyme his friends recited:

*Behold the mighty Englishman
He rules the Indian small
Because, being a meat-eater,
He is five cubits tall.*

ference between him and us is that he acts on his instincts — warmly supported by his family and everyone decent around — until he finds he has become a Mahatma, a Great Soul, a Saint!

Martin Green teaches literature at Tufts University and is the author of "Tolstoy and Gandhi," to be published by Basic Books in May.



The real Gandhi at 46, with his wife, Kasturba, on their return in 1915 to India from South Africa—The film does not show the inner life that produced the public career.

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To go to a brothel was a further extension of appetite and power and privilege — of the conqueror's style; and when Gandhi married, Mehtab did his best to make the boy-husband jealous and masterful. But this was only half-successful, because Gandhi was timorous, oversensitive, lacking in physical vitality and self-confidence. He had originally, to use our term, identified with his mother, not his father, with the suffering not the triumphant, with religion not conquest. Mehtab was big and strong, fierce and brave and Gandhi's friendship with him was clearly — it was clear to Gandhi too — a too late attempt to acquire manly characteristics himself.

His years in London, 1888-1891, immensely enlarged his mental horizons, but he held on to his inner identity by keeping vows he had taken to his mother, against eating meat, drinking wine and making love. Moreover, although he watched and admired the spectacle of imperial England, then at the height of her power, he did not appropriate to himself any of that size and forcefulness. Other London-trained barristers returned to India with booming voices and forensic bravura, able to be cutting in cross-examination and dramatic in their summings up. They became known by unofficial titles like "The Lion of Bombay." But in Gandhi's idea, Englishmen were big and powerful, Indians were small and weak. He remained flat-voiced, husky, nervous and scarcely audible. In England and in India when he returned there, he broke down when he had to speak in public: which was a disastrous disqualification for a barrister.

Only in Natal, South Africa (he went there to start again) where he was the only Hindu barrister and almost the only England-trained Indian, did he find a leading role to play. This happened when he was kicked off a train for travelling first-class as if he were white (the scene with which the film opens). We need to understand that this happened to a young man with a complex balance of worldly ambition

and unworldliness, a love of power mixed with guilt about power. Here he first met the crude force of racial prejudice in the British colonies; he saw the precariousness of his privileges and the brutality of the system that supported them. He felt how Indians who had not been trained in England were treated and he identified himself with them; he became one of the weak and suffering.

When he accepted, as his calling to his lifework, the beating he was given on the train at Pietermaritzburg, he gave up that other calling, to join the ranks of the ruling class. As the opposite, as the insulted and injured, he could speak.

Of course, this became a political career, as well as a religious vocation. It brought him fame and power; and he was ready, at first, to take pleasure in both. He wrote back to India, to invite friends and relatives to come and witness his success. Sheikh Mehtab came — he and not Mrs. Gandhi, who was not invited until later. He lived in Gandhi's house which had become a center of political activity. But Mehtab — for understandable reasons — tried to undermine the component of spirituality in this new Gandhi. He used the house, behind his friend's back, for his own sordid love affairs, which led to a final quarrel between them.

From this experience Gandhi deduced that he could not have both friendship and religion and he chose the latter. In 1906 he decided that he could not have both sexual life and religion and he took a vow of chastity.

Indeed, it seems that he would have liked to leave his wife and children then, because, even at their most natural and legitimate, the private affections and demands of family life conflict with the vocation of the saint. Out of a sense of obligation he stayed, but he tried to turn his family into a politico-religious cell, enrolling his wife and children as party members.

This caused his children (and sometimes his wife) great resentment. We see this in the scene where he puts her out of the house for rebelling against his demands. But in real life those conflicts were more prolonged and ugly.

His eldest son, Harilal, came to hate his father so much that he lived out his life in self-destruction, to bring shame on the Mahatma. He wasted himself

on drink and women, made public scenes and was in trouble with police. He even made a much publicized conversion to Islam — for a couple of months — all in accusation of his father. Harilal's hate is a terrible tragedy which hung (according to his intention) like an albatross around Gandhi's neck.

Thus in all matters of the private life, in personal relations and sexuality and shared pleasure, in food and drink and friendship and love, Gandhi made his choice for negation, for diminishment, for sacrifice. At every crossroads in that Holy Land of modern values, Gandhi turned the opposite way from us. And he imposed the same choices on those who came to him for guidance.

This did not mean that the atmosphere around him was gloomy. He felt profoundly alone, often, but his social manner was cheerful. Within the circle of pleasures he allowed himself, he moved freely and even gaily. But that circle was — by modern standards — inconceivably narrow, severe and puritanical.

For instance he was as suspicious of art, in its elaborated modern forms, as he was of sex. Gandhi was a man of keen sensibility, whose ashrams were triumphs of taste, who loved homespun cloth and religious hymns for their esthetic values and who wrote some of the best prose of his generation. But he did not want his followers to read novels or to listen to symphonies. He told them to find beauty in nature, in folk art, in the old traditions of Indian village life. The great complex achievement of European art in modern times, equipped with so many powers of anger and delight and experiment, was a dangerous distraction to Gandhi.

The separating distance can be felt even in the idea most familiarly associated with Gandhi — his fasting.

Fasting was grim and horrible to Gandhi; on one occasion he cheated — took milk, which he had vowed not to drink, in order to go on living. But it was also joyful to him. Because in the valley of the shadow of death he approached Peace and Truth.

Even the lovers of Gandhi among us must not be ready to say they understand that. Better to say we do not, but to keep our eyes fixed on it.

New Interest in the Real '84 Charing Cross Road'

By DAN HULBERT

As one walks down London's Charing Cross Road from Cambridge Circus — a sentimental pilgrimage I myself made a few weeks ago — the book stores become smaller and older, as though the newer establishments up the hill were literally squeezing them into the Thames. The Saturday-morning traffic of students, writers, tourists and the merely curious still moves in and out of these shops as it has done for the past century, sending up a steady jingle of door bells and ushering in drafts of cold air, so that the cashiers often wear fingerless gloves as they rummage in their cigar boxes for shillings and pence.

But now, instead of ferreting out that rare first edition of Boswell or that obscure essay by Colley Cibber, customers are more likely to be seeking a second-hand copy of a textbook, a popular novel or even a paperback. Ironically, just as "84 Charing Cross Road" — the play based on an American writer's 20-year correspondence with a London book shop — is giving London and New York audiences an intimate look into one of the street's most venerable shops, the book market itself is dying. Now only a small brass plaque on a nearby building indicates the former site of Marks & Co., the antiquarian shop where James Roose-Evans' play is set between the years 1949 and '69. The old shop has been boarded up since 1970, and further down the street an entire block of six book stores has been razed to make way for an office complex.

"Yes, I suppose the play has renewed interest in the book shops,"

said a clerk in Reade & Judd's, a high-ceilinged corner shop where, for less than a half-dollar, one can pick up publicity photographs of West End theatrical productions from bygone seasons. Then, motioning toward the cash register, the clerk added ruefully, "But the interest has been purely romantic, if you know what I mean."

A few doors down, two of the street's oldest shops, Neuman's and Albert Jackson & Son, are clearing out their inventory, in anticipation of closing before the end of this year. Mr. Jackson, whose father opened the store in 1895, said that today's economy simply doesn't allow the kind of limited volume trade that was possible in the 1950's and even in the 60's, when scholars could unearth hard-to-find books here at bargain prices. Indeed, at some performances of "84 Charing Cross Road," older members of the audience sigh audibly when the American writer, Helene Hanff, negotiates the sale of a first edition of some Cardinal Newman essays for \$6.

Increasingly, over the past decade, Mr. Jackson said, shops like his had been forced to stock more and more popular and second-hand books in an effort to reach a broader market. Nevertheless, business continued to decline rapidly. Then, two years ago, Mr. Roose-Evans' play opened at the Ambassador Theater on West Lane, just a stone's throw from the site where the book shop had stood. Mr. Jackson was a colleague of Frank Doel, the chief clerk at Marks who purely epistolary relationship with Miss Hanff slowly ripened into something resembling sibling love, and he generally approves of the way the late Mr. Doel is being portrayed on the stage.

"He was a man who only spoke when he had something to say, as the playwright shows," said the bookseller. "In fact, none of us knew he had

such a long-term business going with this woman in New York. But there was a more lively side to Frank that wasn't brought out in the play. He liked nothing better than to umpire our cricket games — we had a team of clerks here called the Bibliomites — unless perhaps it was to take a drink at lunchtime down at the pub. Not that Frank was a drinker, you understand, didn't wallow in it. But he liked to drink like the rest of us."

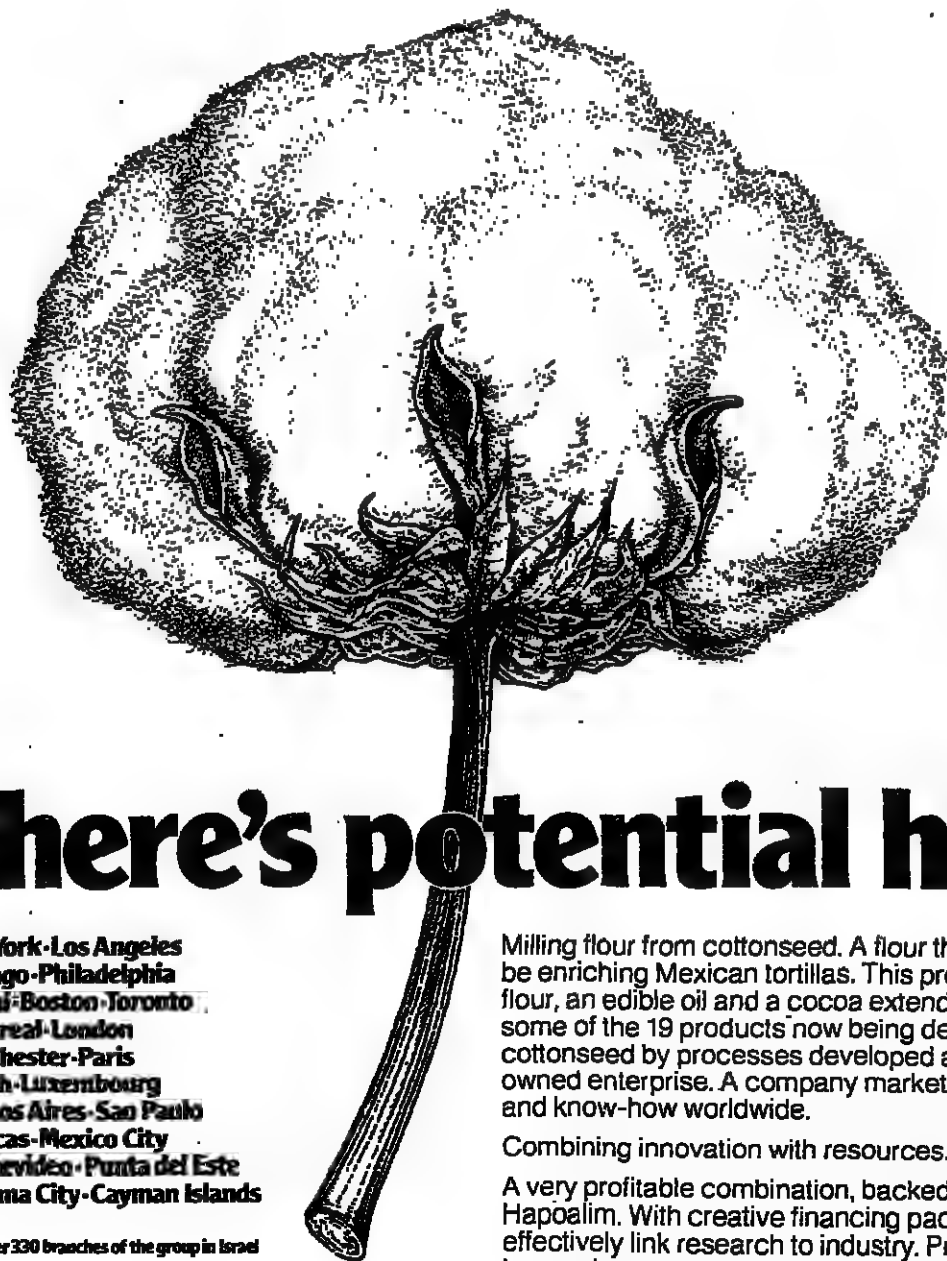
Mr. Jackson also said he was deeply affected by Richard Marks' warm evocative setting for the London production, with its books stacked floor to ceiling, a shop that Miss Hanff says in the play "smells of must and dust and books and age and time."

"There never was a shop like old Marks and Company," said Mr. Jackson, looking around his own deteriorating store as though visualizing it in an earlier incarnation. "It had such a fine stock, you know, that you felt like you didn't deserve to be there. When you opened one of those old calf-bound books, you felt like someone must be looking over your shoulder."

Patrick Hynes, a clerk at Neuman's, worked at Marks & Co. during its final year, just after Mr. Doel had died and the correspondence with Miss Hanff had halted, and he recalled the bookshop's closing day in the same nostalgic vein that has made "84 Charing Cross Road" one of the West End's most endearing plays over the past two seasons.

"On the day we closed the store," said Mr. Hynes, "Mark Cohen, the last surviving owner, looked at me and said, 'Pat, we've had some very happy times here. I swore I'd never close this shop, so you lock her up, and give the keys to the lawyers, if you please.'"

"And then," Mr. Hynes continued, "I looked at him and I saw a little tear in the corner of his eye. Then he drove away, and it's the last I've seen him."



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Jeff

Dan Hulbert is theater critic for The Dallas Times Herald.

SINCE THE beginning of January, headlines such as "The country delivered to a demagogue"; "Could Hitler have been prevented?"; "What happened between 1933-45?"; and "Pictures of Germany's dark past" have been flooding the pages of German newspapers.

The reminiscences of men and women who witnessed Hitler's rise to power, and various views of the Nazi Reich, offered by women, historians, jurists, politicians and journalists have been appearing in print, while similar lectures are being delivered at schools and universities, at union meetings and in other forums.

Hundreds of exhibits, lectures, round-table discussions, radio and television programmes are reminding Germans of January 30, 1933 — the day, 50 years ago, when Adolf Hitler became Germany's dictator, the near-annihilator of Western civilization and murderer of most of Europe's Jews.

The nationwide commemorations are meant to shake up the consciences of two main groups: the young generation who have an I-had-nothing-to-do-with-it mentality, and the older generation, which, especially since the showing of *Holocaust*, cry "I knew nothing about it."

GOOD GARDENERS are all dreamers. They can look at a bare garden spot and see it covered with roses or buy a pergola, on the strength of how effective it would look thickly covered with grape vines.

Their visions actually have a practical value. Long before the season of blooming and full plant growth, one must take action to see wishes materialize in healthy sturdy plants.

February, for example, is the time to ready seed boxes and cold frames. Why take the trouble? Because the rewards are so great. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplants sown under glass or plastic can bring you an early crop of vitamins and minerals far faster than what you can buy in the supermarket or the shop.

Some of the most beautiful and colourful of flowers are annuals that do well when sown in seed boxes the second half of February and then transplanted (late March or early April). These include: pot-marigold, pansy, stocks, verbena, African daisy, lobelia, snapdragon, godetia, clarkia, larkspur, sweet alyssum and the English daisy.

FLORISTS and nursery shops are already stocked with neatly packed dahlia tubers bearing brightly coloured pictures of dahlia blooms. Don't be fooled by the picture! The tubers inside are mostly inferior, second or third quality. Choose only the largest and most promising ones.

Dahlias must not be set out in February: wait until March or even April. Tubers bought now should be stored until you are ready to plant them in a box filled with damp sand or vermiculite. Keep them in partial shade and protected from rain.

TESTIMONIUM VI (1983). "From the Revealed and the Hidden" produced and directed by Rachel Freier. Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, J. P. P. Ensemble conducting with Boris Carmeli, bass (Museum, Tel Aviv, January 24) All-Kugel programme.

MAURICIO KAGEL'S works have a highly disturbing quality but they are compelling and fascinating. Scenario for string orchestra and tape combines orchestral music with the taped sounds of a whining, yelping and barking dog. The orchestral score incorporates traditional elements and extremely

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Remembering Germany's darkest hour

Shoshana M. Ra'anan reports from Bonn on events that are marking the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power.

WITH characteristic German thoroughness, the media blitz began three months before the actual date and will continue for three months after it.

In mid-January at the Reichstag in Berlin, a three-day international seminar attended by high-powered historians, politicians and journalists discussed "Germany's road to dictatorship." In his opening speech, Richard Stuecklen, president of the Bundestag (parliament), called the downfall of the Weimar Republic "a reminder and a warning."

Three exhibitions are now taking place in Berlin: "Prescribed Architecture," "Women Under Fascism" and "1933 — Ways to a Dictatorship." A Berlin movie house is showing a retrospective of films about the Third Reich, including documentaries, movie news, propaganda, and interpretations of the Nazi era in non-German films. Another theatre is offering a

series of Yiddish movie films from the '30s.

"Resistance at the right time" is the theme adopted by the 51 German chapters of the Christian Jewish Society. Under that theme, seminars such as "poets in exile" and "churches and national socialism" will be presented.

"The Protestant Church between cross and swastika" is the title of an exhibit in Bonn consisting of 300 letters, posters, pictures, newspapers, laws and writings, and sponsored by the adult-education department of the church.

The Centre for Political Formation has put out numerous publications, among them a booklet for schools on "Youth in the Third Reich."

In the town of Duisburg, exhibits, performances and films will be held on the subject "The 1933-83 heritage — 50 years later."

In the cities of Wuppertal, Cologne and Dortmund, an exhibit

will illustrate the persecution of authors and the burning of books.

In the old synagogue in the industrial town of Essen, a meeting will take place between students who participated in a North-Rhineland-Westphalia-wide composition contest on "Life under the Nazis," and men and women who actually lived through the Holocaust. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the state's cultural minister.

A memorial hour is planned in the old University of Marburg, with music by Bach and Mendelssohn and a talk on "resistance at the right time." A commemorative plaque will be unveiled. The Protestant Academy in Muelheim on the Ruhr sponsored a four-day seminar with films and exhibits entitled "The 1,000-year empire — 50 years later" and "Have we learned from history?"

WHAT HAPPENED to individual towns in Germany under Hitler will

be demonstrated through pictures in Bielefeld, Bochum, Essen, Dortmund and Duisburg. There will also be films about local resistance movements.

In the town hall of Mainz, a four-week lecture series will focus on "National Socialism in our city." The Monday Club in Bonn will hear biographical accounts told by contemporaries.

One of the most interesting exhibits is being held in the Children's Museum in Karlsruhe. It includes a reconstructed school room from the Nazi period, complete with writings on the blackboard. A third-grade arithmetic exercise asks the pupils "How many more flights against the enemy are needed to make 100 if the fighter planes have already flown 91 sorties against the enemy?" The exhibition also includes the diary of a local Jewess, which tells of repression, threats and, finally, deportation. A special

catalogue for children has been prepared.

Two exhibits relating to Jews will open on January 30 in the Paulskirche in Frankfurt: The dramatic "Jews in Prussia," a pictorial history of Jewish settlement and suffering in Germany put together by Dr. Rolf Klemig, and "ceremonial objects from Danzig," a collection of remarkable synagogue items from Danzig's Jewish community.

When, in December 1938, the Jewish community of Danzig saw what their fate would be under the Nazis, it decided to dissolve itself and to sell its synagogue's treasures to the Jewish Theological Seminary. The money was used to send Danzig's Jews to safety. Today the collection belongs to the Jewish Museum in New York.

The play *Brother Eichmann* had its premiere in Munich in late January. The plot is based on the pre-trial interrogation of Adolf Eichmann by

the Israeli Police.

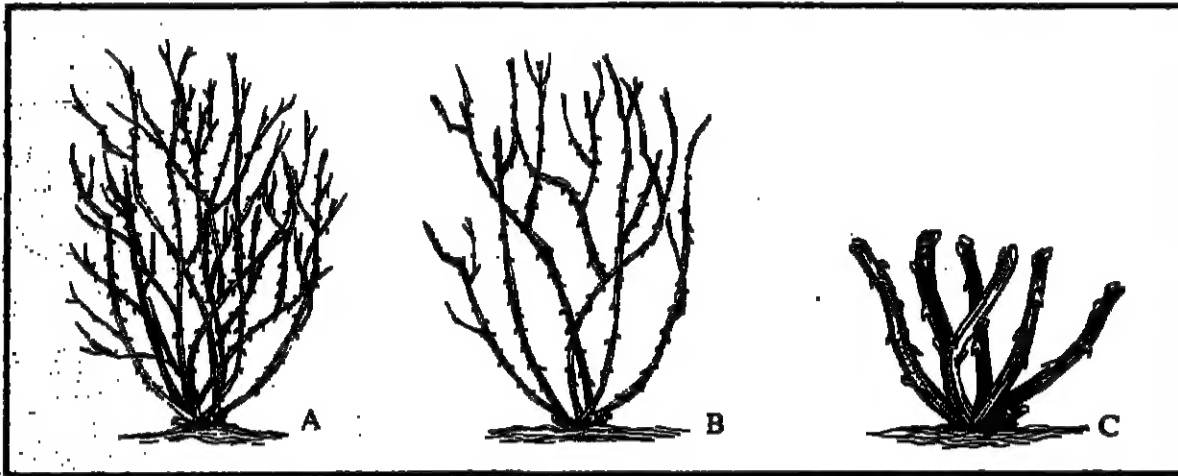
Between October 1982 and March 1983, some 70 programmes relating to the Nazi period are being broadcast on radio and television. A 13-part series called *Europe Under the Swastika* began in October. It focuses on the fates of different cities under the Nazis, including Stalingrad and Auschwitz. The last programme in the series, about Berlin, will be broadcast on January 30.

The American docu-drama *Holocaust* was shown in Germany for the second time last November.

The television film based on Lion Feuchtwanger's novel *Die Geschwister Oppenheim — The Oppenheims* in its English version — about a Jewish family in the 1930s, will be screened in West Germany, Israel, Austria, Switzerland, Britain, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand. Simon Wiesenthal discussed his experience in concentration camps in *Witnesses of this Century: The Dead and the Doers*, a documentary by Lea Rosh, concerns the failure of post-war Germany to prosecute Nazi war criminals. Other German television programmes about the Nazi period include *Why Didn't You prevent it?*, *Women Between 1933 and 1945* and *Economics in the Third Reich*.

DREAMS OF THE SEASON

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



Rose pruning...from left: Unpruned (A); first cut (B); final cut (C).

When they start to sprout, plant them.

Dahlias need a well-prepared rich soil (plenty of dry cow manure or well-rotted compost), with some peat and sand additions. Place a stick in the planting hole, together with each tuber, for staking the hollow, easily breakable dahlia stems. The sticks should be long enough to match the growth of the dahlia plants.

FEBRUARY is also the ideal time to plant grapes in this country. There are plenty of places where they might go, along a garden fence, on a pergola, climbing arches, shading an entrance way or even in large drums on a sunny roof.

A rich supply of organic plant food (either poultry or cow manure, bone-meal or guano) and a light loamy soil are needed to please this plant, one of the oldest ones cultivated by mankind. There are many kinds of grafted, bare-rooted, dormant grapes available now for approximately \$170-\$200 per piece. Let your nurseryman guide you in choosing the right one for you.

POTATOES may be set out in the cooler, hilly regions, even by those who have no real garden. Use large plastic bags (compost sacks) or buckets and select potatoes that show signs of sprouting. Put your sacks or buckets on a sunny balcony, rooftop or on the patio. A minimum of 4 hours sunshine is a prerequisite for successful potato growing.

In the coastal plain and all areas with light sandy soil, potatoes can

be set out in February in the garden, together with the following vegetables and kitchen herbs: cucumbers, marrows, kohlrabi, carrots, beetroot, broad beans, radishes, onion bulbets for green and white onions, leeks, parsley, dill, chives, garden cress and thyme. In the hills, better wait with on sowings and plantings until the end of February or the beginning of March.

PLANNING your 1983 garden, you should allow space for edible plants. Without doubt, food prices will rise until summer, and you'll gain by a well-planned garden.

Most vegetables and herbs may also be grown in containers. I grow

cabbages, tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, lettuce, onions, peas, etc. in big pickle tins. I paint them green and use them as additional decorations between my flower beds. This way of mixing flowers and vegetables I learned at the famous Kew Garden in London. You know, of course, that tomatoes, less than 100 years ago, were only decorative plants, popularly called love-apples. Why shouldn't we value them for beauty, too?

This mingling system saves hours formerly spent on weeding and hoeing vegetable beds. All the vegetables mentioned grow better and quicker in a sunny location, but though they will ripen a little later, they will also do quite well in partial

shade.

Prepare the ground in your garden as the soil becomes workable, probably after a few rainless days. Spread manure or compost over the surface and turn the soil with a garden fork or spade, digging in all the weeds for green manure. Keep the beds evenly raked.

Kitchen herbs may be planted (sown) in small pressed foam (calcar) boxes, those that mushrooms and strawberries are packed in. These small containers, when placed on a sunny windowsill or on a balcony, can be easily brought into the kitchen when needed.

Try to get as many of these containers as possible and sow at inter-

vals of 2-3 weeks for a steady supply of fresh parsley, chives, dill, etc.

NASTURTIUM (*Ikava hanaseer* in Hebrew) is both a kitchen herb and a decorative flower — and something more — a natural deterrent against aphids and other garden pests.

There are two main seasons for sowing nasturtium seeds in our country: February and September. Take advantage of the opportunity, and sow this cheap, long-lasting garden decorator now and everywhere.

In flower beds, balcony boxes (between geraniums and cacti), around roses (against aphids) or fruit trees, in hanging baskets or anywhere the sprouting, long, flower-bearing stems will get a hold.

There are so many kinds of nasturtiums to enjoy, mixed colours, long or short-stemmed, with single or double (filled) flowers. They will provide you with a variety of shapes in orange, pink or red, and there will be an abundance of seeds at the end of the season for the following year, for you, your friends and neighbours.

There is one disadvantage in nasturtium growing. This plant repels aphids and spiders and often becomes a victim of the white cabbage butterfly, which likes to glue its small yellow eggs on the underside of a broad nasturtium leaf. One female butterfly may produce 200 eggs.

When you spot the lovely white butterflies over your nasturtium on a warm, sunny morning, turn the leaves where the butterfly "took a

rest" and smash the eggs with the pressure of your thumb. Don't use a poison spray.

If you miss the opportunity and some hungry grey caterpillars start breakfasting on your nasturtiums, try to get rid of the pest mechanically. Somebody, knowing this plant as an edible herb, might pluck some of its leaves for a raw salad. Beware of poison.

OWNERS of roses in the plains and other warmer regions may finish pruning their bushes at the end of January, but rose-lovers in the hills (Jerusalem, Safad, etc.) will do better to wait with pruning until the second week of February, when the danger of night frost will more or less have disappeared.

In general, the purpose of pruning is to encourage better cropping and to get healthy and stronger plants. Pruning is an aid to better gardening. It ensures more even distribution of sap and nutrients to all parts of the plant.

With most plants, sap flows first and more freely to the uppermost growth. Unpruned plants tend to become top heavy, with lower branches weakening, and sometimes dying. The more even distribution of sap that results from a good pruning will mean a greater production of blooms. It is only by getting "the feel" of pruning and by becoming proficient in practice, do you learn to know your plants and get more pleasure from them.

Readers are invited to get a lesson, close-up, on pruning at the Maurice Wohl Rosarium near the Knesset. The first public lesson in rose pruning will be given by the best experts on February 7, 10 a.m. to noon and from 3 to 5 p.m. Bring a pair of secateurs (*masmera*) and protecting gloves with you.

Captivating originality

MUSIC / Benjamin Bar-Am

modernistic effects, thus combining the past and the almost futuristic presence.

The dog-sounds transfer us into a completely different world, detached and totally separated from the "real" music. Towards the end of the piece, however, the low-registered barking merges with the orchestra into harmony-producing sound. One adjusts to this only with difficulty, but one also listens with awe. In retrospect, the effect seems captivating.

Approximately the same happens in "Prince Igor Stravinsky," specially composed for the first anniversary

sary of Stravinsky's death and performed at his grave in Venice. The work is scored for bass solo (the solo part is based on an aria from Borodin's unfinished opera *Prince Igor* and an ensemble of tuba, cor anglais, horn, viola and percussion).

While the solo sounds like a modernized version of Borodin-Mussorgsky-Stravinsky, the instrumental texture is unmistakably abstract and contemporary. Thus again, tradition is combined with the present or even the future. But it is also again the surrealistic setting that inspires Kagel: Stravinsky the Russian is laid to rest among the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque palaces, arches and canals of Venice.

This strange piece creates an uncanny feeling of timelessness.

The crowning event of the evening was Kagel's third work — *Variations without fuga for big orchestra upon variations with fuga upon a theme of Handel for piano by Johannes Brahms*.

Again, three realities, ages and styles meet and coexist: Handel's majestic Baroque theme; Brahms's romantic piano variations on Handel's theme; and Kagel's contemporary version based on the music of Brahms. Imagination and invention give the music long known to us new meaning, as Kagel creates new dimensions of sound and texture, and yet there is a strange historical continuity. Kagel, so to speak, adds a new layer but also has his roots deep in tradition.

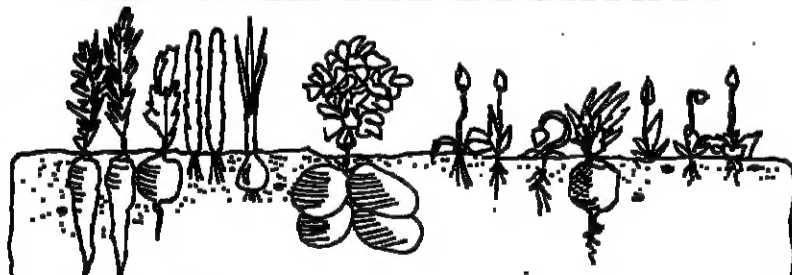
As in all his other pieces, he needs staginess. Thus towards the

end of the composition, the music stops and a most sympathetic Brahms (in the person of the German actor Walter Tsemirish, whose likeness to the composer is incredible, descends from heaven and occupies us for a while with a most congenial chat in homely German. The text by Kagel, presented in a most melodious fashion is taken from an imaginary exchange of letters between himself and Brahms. Then Brahms is joined by a silent Handel until the two make their exit, and the music begins again. With it, we seem to return to the reality of 1983.

Kagel has undoubtedly done it again, and with all possible reservations and objections, one cannot but succumb to his fascinating originality, flight of fancy and daring extravagance.

Boris Carmeli gave us a magnificent performance of the aria. His Russian diction was sheer delight, and his emotional involvement captivating. About the never tiring Izquierdo, one can only say: the right man in the right place.

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THE VAN LEER JERUSALEM FOUNDATION

announces that, for technical reasons, the lecture that was to be given by

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Tuesday, February 1, 1983, is cancelled.

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How the stock exchange functions

By DAVID KRIVINE

THE TEL AVIV stock exchange is a non-profit-making corporation which belongs to those persons or firms whose business it is to trade in securities on behalf of their customers. The corporation runs its own affairs.

Members of the exchange currently number 29, including 19 banks (participation is open to all who qualify). They choose a board of directors from among their ranks but including also, on Treasury instructions, individuals representing the wider public. The board's chairman, Mr. Meir Heit, is one of these: he does not trade in securities.

The stock exchange is thus self-regulatory, as in the U.S. It is supposed to make sure that fair trading prevails and that the price of each share is based on supply and demand only. But there has to be some external supervision and control.

The chief difference from the American model is that here in Israel the Finance Minister exercises considerable powers. All share issues require his approval which can be denied — albeit on one condition only, "that the issue, its terms or timing are in conflict with the government's economic policy."

The Securities Law of 1968 set up a Securities Authority designed to "watch over the rights of investors in securities as vested in this law."

Members of the authority are appointed, each for a three-year term, by the minister.

The most important right possessed by the investor is access to all the information necessary for making the right investment decision. The law requires that any company proposing to make a share issue

must first publish a prospectus providing all relevant information. Exactly what has to be disclosed is decided — again — by the Finance Minister, but at the recommendation of the Authority and with the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee. No share issue can be made until the prospectus is endorsed by the Securities Authority.

THE PROSPECTUS details the proposed share issue and states what the money will be used for. It describes the existing capital structure of the company, adding a pot of history of the undertaking and reproducing its recent yearly balance sheets. It lists senior office holders, and names all persons owning 5 per cent or more of the company's equity.

"Interested parties" are those owning more than 10 per cent of the equity. They have to report any change in their holding to the Authority within seven days, stating the price at which the purchase or sale was effected. This information is published by the Authority in a periodic bulletin.

Once a company is registered, it is obliged to print an annual report and balance sheet, available to all stockholders. It must also make known to the stock exchange and to the Authority any unusual development in the company's affairs as soon as it happens — the sacking of a managing director, the take-over of another company, or whatever.

A PUBLIC COMPANY that makes further share offerings has to price each issue at not more than 10 per cent above or below the market price prevailing for its existing stock.

The aim of all these regulations is to help channel the savings of the

public into safe and constructive placements. If there is criticism of the Finance Minister's veto powers — it is that he does not use them enough.

One company was recently created mainly to avoid death duties. A family man transferred his assets, mainly real estate, to a share company and offered 25 per cent of the stock to the public (the minimum proportion for any share issue). The remainder had been "sold" to his children. When he died, they will not incur any inheritance tax.

In the recent hectic investment climate, the 25 per cent he made available to the public were snapped up — to what purpose nobody knows. In Israel's unsophisticated market, there is still room for government intervention to prevent such a waste of investment funds.

In the old days some shares had voting rights and others did not. This allowed the founders to retain control of the company, even though they had supplied a small proportion of its capital.

That has been changed. All shares marketed now have to be voting shares; but they don't all offer the same voting rights. A margin of difference is allowed, provided it does not exceed 5 to 1. The main shareholders, in other words, can allocate to themselves say, "A" shares having up to 5 times the voting rights of "B" shares issued to the wider public. Put another way, the wider public must buy five times more shares to get the same voting rights.

This applies, as stated, to new share issues. The old ones are not affected. The Jewish Agency holds, through a subsidiary, half the voting rights in Bank Leumi, though it owns practically no capital in that

concern.

IN AMERICA all shares afford equal voting rights. An Israeli investor named Ephraim Abramson is querying the legality of the 5 to 1 margin and has taken the matter to court. The Finance Minister has appointed a committee under Ben-Ami Zukerman, the Treasury's Commissioner for the Capital Market, to examine whether this rule should not indeed be changed.

It is illegal for an "insider," an official of a company, to trade in that company's shares on a basis of inside knowledge, that is, knowledge not available to the general public.

It is likewise illegal for anyone to trade in shares on the basis of inside knowledge secured from such a source. The punishment for the insider is a year in jail or a \$150,000 fine. Outsiders acting on information received are liable to six months in jail or a fine of \$50,000.

FINALLY, a word of caution. Press headlines saying that as much as \$150 billion was lost during the four days of declining prices last week should be treated with proper reserve. The first days were "sellers only" and business must have been limited. On the fourth day turnover reached a peak of only \$3.3 billion.

Holders of stock whose price collapsed did not lose one agora of money so long as they clung to those securities. Only the weaker brethren who panicked and sold part or all of them after prices had plunged, took a beating.

This confirms the view that the competent investor in the stock exchange is the one who puts his money in for the long term, not the person who seeks quick gains. Gamblers commonly make money, but — how many times does this need saying? — they rarely keep it.

Your money and your questions

QUESTION: CAN you put into figures some of the losses suffered on the exchange last week?

ANSWER: The "Services and Utilities" sector had a total market value of \$25.4 billion as of December 31, 1982. Last week the approximate loss in the value of these shares came to \$5.6 billion, or almost 22 per cent. The value of the insurance sector, compared with end of December 1982, was down by nearly \$169m. Industrials fell last week by more than \$462m.

QUESTION: LAST Tuesday the FBI shares fell 55.8 per cent; after two days of trading as "sellers only," I sold them the day they fell. Could I have prevented my taking this loss?

ANSWER: According to current regulations, after a share trades for two consecutive sessions as "sellers only," it trades the next day without any price restrictions. Had you placed a limit on FBI on the day it fell, by let us say 15 per cent below the preceding day's price, your order would not have been executed. On Wednesday FBI was up by 10 per cent and on Thursday it appreciated by another 10 per cent.

QUESTION: IS it worth while to invest in options?

ANSWER: Options represent the right to buy the relevant share when you surrender the option and

generally add a sum of money. Options generally show faster price movements than shares. If a share moves up by 5 per cent, the option may move by 7 per cent. Computer evaluations of options are available at the securities departments of most banks. These should be consulted to determine whether a given option is expensive or reasonably priced.

QUESTION: Which share suffered the worst drubbing last week? Did any share advance?

ANSWER: The Ata C shares fared worst, falling by 68 per cent. The shares of the Industrial Development Bank advanced by more than 16 per cent.

QUESTION: How did the mutual funds fare last week?

ANSWER: No fewer than ten mutual funds lost more than 20 per cent. The worst performers were Romit, with a loss of 60.6 per cent, and Anan, with a loss of 42.4 per cent.

QUESTION: How did the shares of the Big Three banks perform last week?

ANSWER: IDB was up by 4.6 per cent; Leumi, up 3.6 per cent, and Hapoalim up 4.3 per cent.

QUESTION: What are the criteria for a company to have its shares registered on the stock exchange?

ANSWER: Generally speaking, the company must have a minimum of two years of activity behind it. Its turnover must be at least the equivalent of \$4 million and its pre-tax profit must stand at the equivalent of \$500,000.

QUESTION: Should I refrain from making further investments on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange?

ANSWER: Long-term investors, who hold a balanced portfolio have done well in the past and doubtless will continue to fare well in the future. Well-structured portfolios suffered minimally during the market slide. It is true that the same portfolios did not show gains of several hundreds of percentage points last year. But neither did they lose half of their value.

QUESTION: How can I learn more about investments?

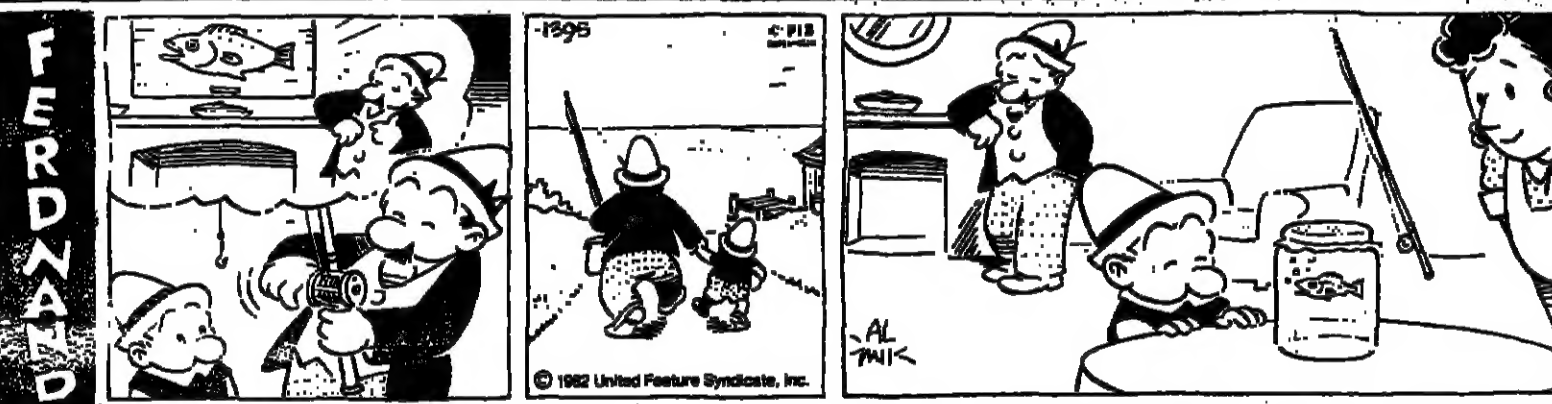
ANSWER: There are courses available covering investments. Tel Aviv University, just for one example, offers such courses. Most banks provide informative literature and will be of help to anyone who wishes to make prudent investment decisions.

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Jose Luis Rodriguez

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WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$127.40 per line including VAT, insertion every day costs \$258.50 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Portables — an exhibition from the Museum's collections; Primitive Art from the Museum's Collection; Touch — Children's Exhibition (until 12.3.83); Bazaar 1906-1929; Art of Bezalel Teachers; Tip of the Iceberg No. 1. 19th century French drawings and prints from the Museum's collection; Japanese Miniature Sculpture, 18th-19th century; Netsuke and Inro; The Wonderful World of Paro (Paley Centre).

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour in English, 3.30: "Chitzy Chitzy Bang Bang", children's film.

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America Israel Women. Free Morning tour — 8 Aikatz Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: City and Art; Dizengoff House; Tel Aviv, Early Photographs; East or West, Architecture in

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Cover for eggs (5)
- Cassidy, for instance, is some tradesman (5)
- Chap 1 except as a swimmer (7)
- Measure of value (5)
- Toothy weapon? (5)
- Brotherly nourishment (5)
- Wooden costs (7)
- Stone from a mine? (3)
- The image of a loved one? (4)
- Prays aloud for acclaim (6)
- Worked, though somewhat distracted (5)
- Many go and split (6)
- She has a mode of operating for £50 (4)
- Sometimes a knotty problem for the angler (3)
- Discusses making a bed set (7)
- I had a duck, we hear (5)
- Where there's a pitched battle? (5)
- Friend who likes to shoot (5)
- Down-to-earth pioneer (7)
- Like every single person (5)
- London town (5)

DOWN

- 2 Astonished at the difficulty of finding one's way? (6)
- 3 White place of worship? (6)
- 4 One of the overheads (3)
- 5 Rows of binders? (5)
- 6 Bird getting transport, with thanks, on the road (7)
- 7 Where to raise one's hat to a superior (4)
- 8 Cup split by some recruits (6)
- 12 Support a travel expert (5)
- 13 After five, he's in a nice mess (5)
- 14 No beauty, we hear, but an inventor (5)
- 15 Fishy flier? (5)
- 16 Identifies as the raconteur? (5)
- 18 Run out, boy! (5)
- 19 Shunned avid ode (3)
- 21 Foreign body? (6)
- 22 Trade union in the West? That's right! (6)
- 23 Anatomical article (6)
- 25 Damages the teeth? (5)
- 26 Otherwise from Belsen (4)
- 28 Breakfast companion! (3)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Hoarse (5)
- Accumulate (5)
- Ecstasy (7)
- Once more (5)
- Herb (5)
- Particle (5)
- Lathe-operators (7)
- Decay (3)
- Very dry (4)
- Prior to (6)
- Traffic-light colour (5)
- Avaricious (6)
- Price (4)
- Belonging to us (3)
- Slight wound (7)
- Female dog (5)
- Giver (5)
- Buckets (5)
- Censure (7)
- Wep (5)
- Thick (5)

DOWN

- Severity (6)
- Close companion (6)
- Cooling device (3)
- Top performers (5)
- Judge (7)
- Tight-fisted (4)
- Mariner (6)
- Dirty (5)
- Dance (5)
- Horseman (5)
- Mechanical figure (5)
- Cogs (5)
- Long seat (5)
- Extorted (7)
- Hearsey (6)
- Water-bottle (6)
- Climbs (6)
- Twenty (5)
- Tedious person (4)
- Seed-case (3)

Solutions to today's puzzle tomorrow

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:

8.15 Sec. 1: 1. Culture 8.35 English 6

8.40 Geography 7.45 English 5 10.05 Mathematics 4 10.30 Programme for Kindergarten 10.50 Spoken Arabic 11.15 Math/Geometry 6 11.30 Math/Geometry 7 11.45 English 7 12.05 English 8 12.30 Literature 9.12 13.05 High School Science 16.00 Handicrafts 16.10 Battle of the Planets 16.30 Follow Me — Beginner's English for Adults 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:

17.30 4, 5: The Magic Shoes

17.50 Sleeping Beauty

18.20 Cartoons

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:

18.30 News roundup

18.32 Sports

19.27 Programme Trailer

19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup

20.30 Fame. Final episode of a 16-part series based on the film about a New York performing arts school: Reunions

21.00 Step — weekly road safety corner

21.00 Mabat Newsweek

21.30 This is the Time — weekly interview show

ON THE AIR

First Programme

6.11 Musical Clock

7.00 This Morning — news magazine followed by Morning Melodias

8.05 Mark Levy: Enek, symphonic poem (Kol Israel, Shalom Roni-Riklik); Telemann: Trio Sonata; Haydn: Cello Concerto in D Major (Yo-Yo-Ma); Beethoven: Missa Solenne and Quarta (Albinoni); De Falla: El amor brujo

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics

10.05 Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique (Boston, Ozawa)

11.00 Sephardic Traditions

11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts

11.30 Education for All

12.05 Schumann: Papillons (Pina Salzman); Beethoven: Archduke Trio (Peter Frankl, Gyorgy Pauk, Ralph Kirschbaum)

13.00 Artistic Parade, with Israel Kertesz, Aron Tossanini, Yitzhak Perlman, Daniel Barenboim, Barbara Streisand, Janacek Quartet, Janet Baker and others

14.10 Children's programmes

15.30 World of Science (repeat)

15.55 Notes on a New Book

16.05 Mahler: Symphony No. 8 (Israel Philharmonic, Mehta)

17.35 Programmes for Olim

20.05 Everyman's University

20.35 Orchestra of the Sea, Hirovuki Ivako conducting, with Helga Stork, harp; Klaus Stork, cello — Haydn: Symphony No. 73, Hunt; Tadeus Bard: Scenes for Cello, Harp and Orchestra; Albrechtsberg: Harp Concerto; Janacek: Sinfonietta; Lassalle Quartet from Cologne Radio — Alexander Zemlinsky: Quartet No. 4, Op. 25

22.30 Reflections on the Portion of the Week by Rabbi Zephania Drot

23.00 Listen Carefully — discussion on works by Cage, Stravinsky, Purcell and Maderna

00.10 Choral Music — Purcell: Yorkshire Festival; Schuetz: 2 Motets

12.05 Israeli Winter — with Eli Yisraeli

13.05 One and to the Point — midday magazine

14.05 Two Hours — music, anecdotes, interviews and reviews

16.05 Four in the Afternoon — Hebrew songs

17.05 IDF Evening Newsweek

18.05 Army and Defense, Magazine

19.05 Music Today — music magazine

20.05 Israeli Rock

21.00 Mabat Newsweek

21.35 University on the Air (repeat)

22.05 Popular songs

23.05 Middle of the Road (repeat)

00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Yael Dan

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS

First programme: News daily at 6.54 a.m. (Saturday 7.04) News and features daily at 5.35 p.m.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Eden: Young Doctors in Love; Edison: E.T. 4, 6.45, 9; Eden: Good Luck; Mitchell: Husband's Little Secret; 7, 9; Orgel: A Policewoman Called Louis; Orion: Man With a Deadly Lent 4, 6.45, 9; Orion: Firefox 4, 6.30, 9; Ben: Biggest Battle;

Sensar: Red 8; Binyamin Ha'ama: Tarzoon 7, 9; Israel Museum: Chitzy Chitzy Bang Bang 3.30; Cinema Eden: Mirror Crack'd 7.30, 9.15; Cinema Eden: La Jetee and Cuba: Battle of the 10,000; La Fille Prodigieuse 9.30.

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Alamy: Return of the Soldier; Ben-Yehuda: Polvere 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema 1: E.T. 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema 2: Missing 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema 3: Ragtime 6.30, 9.15; Cinema 4: Bedknobs and Broomsticks 6.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 5: 10.30 a.m. 1.30; Cinema 5: Shoot the Moon 4.15, 7, 9.35; Dome Film and her: Two Husbands 10.30, 1.30; Cinema One: Escape from Alcatraz; Cinema Two: closed; Dada: Still of the Night 7.15, 9.30; Drive-in: Author! Author! 9.30; Sex Film 12.15 midnight; Barbara Lucker: Guts: Victor Victoria 4.15, 6.50, 9.30; Garden of Tomorrow 7.30; Harry and Tonto 5; Heidi: Mother Lode; Lev II: Night of San Lorenzo 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev II: Hamsin 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev II: People 4.30, 7, 9.30; Maxima: Don't Give a Damn About Officers; Maxima: Young Doctors in Love; Orion: A Little Sex; Pasha: She Dances Alone 10.12, 2, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: Long Way Home; Shalom: Private Popcicle 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Studio: Deer Hunter; Tebbel: From Mao to Mozart; Tel Aviv: Ben Lihle Warehouse in Texas 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tel Aviv Museum: Tree of the Wooden Clogs 6, 9; Zafon: King of Comedy

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amami: King of Comedy 6.45, 9; Amami: The Cliver; Amami: E.T.; Amami: A Policewoman Called Louis 4, 6, 9; Cinema: Ten Commandments 4, 8; Galeri Zehn Force 10, 2, 6; Dyanne 12; 4; Mariah: Just You and Me Kid 6.45, 9; Oriat: Tempest 6.15, 9; Oriat: Love the Rain 10, 2, 4, 9; Oriat: Victor Victoria 6.45, 9; Peer: Ragtime 6, 9; Roni: Lamon Home; Keren Ori: A Star is Born 6.45, 9; Tarzoon and the Tiger 4

RAMAT GAN

Amami: Sex Wolves 4, 7.15, 9.30; Lily: Return of the Soldier 7.15, 9.30; Oriat: Missing 7, 9.30; Noah's Ark 4; Oriat: Private Popcicle 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: Le Cadeau 7.15, 9.30; Kfir: Hamacabiah; La Dentellere 7.30, 9.30

HERZLIYA

Herzliya: Little Sex 7.15, 9.15

NETANYA

Esther: Private Popcicle 7, 9.15

HOLON

Migdal: French Lieutenant's Woman 7.30, 9.30; Brave Detective Schwarz 4.30; Missing 7, 9.30; Noah's Ark 4, 7, 9.30; Bruce Lee: Deadly Strike 4.30

RAMAT HASHARON

Star: Blue Lagoon 7; Prince of the City 9.30

Money Matters

Prices resume their slide

Last Thursday's dramatic price rise yesterday faded into what appeared a distant past, as selling pressures made themselves felt in most areas. Some of the shares in the commercial bank group were also under pressure. This was true of the shares of the First International Bank, which were registered as "sellers only" while FIBI was down by 5.7%.

According to this reporter's calculations the value of all shares traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has declined by no less than \$2.5 billion since the beginning of 1983.

A senior stock exchange manager agreed that this is close to the actual figure.

Early yesterday morning there was optimism in the securities departments of many commercial banks here. Many expected that the conditions which had led to last Thursday's stunning rally would

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

have a beneficial effect on trading. However, many investors were lured into selling in the wake of Thursday's gains. The options market was the first to feel this trend. Later in the day on the floor of the exchange there was little drama or tension.

Bank shares were traded first in the wake of an exchange decision. Everyone breathed somewhat easier as the group came through largely unscathed and the Big Three saw their shares advance modestly.

However, the atmosphere became more oppressive as other sectors began to trade and it became evident that prices were in for a thorough shakeup. Many shares fell

by 10%, which is the stipulated amount when trading restrictions are lifted.

Trading turnovers however, were light and just passed the IS1.2 billion mark.

Index-linked bonds responded to demand from pension and mutual funds. Prices advanced by margins of up to 3%.

It seems there was additional pressure on the market from continued selling of mutual fund shares.

The General Share Index fell by 2.24%, not including bank shares. Particularly hard hit were land development and real estate shares, as well as those of oil companies. Both these sectors fell by 4% or more.

Most active stocks
Mizrahi R 883 10,903.2 +10
FIBI 1483 2,698.8 -90
Leumi 1895 2,916.0 -9
Shares traded: IS1,193.3m.
Convertible: IS14.0m.
Bonds: IS892.3m.

Calendar of events this week

Today, Monday, January 31 Dead Sea Works — ex-70% bonus shares. Urdan — closing of public financing issue at IS101 per cent. Elex — ex-50% bonus shares, M.L.T. — closing of subscription for first-time-ever public financing issue at IS250 per cent.

Tuesday, February 1 Attas — option traded for first time, M.L.T. —

return of subscription funds.

Wednesday, February 2 Urdan — option "C" traded for first time. M.L.T. — opening of trading.

Thursday, February 3 Dead Sea Works — allocation of bonus shares. Elex — allocation of bonus shares. Israel Maritime Bank — ex-200% bonus shares. Hilt — ex-100% bonus shares.

Hevrat Ovdim leadership said shut to Likud

TEL AVIV. — Hevrat Ha'ovdim (the Histadrut holding company) is run by a group closed to anyone known to support the Likud.

This complaint was raised last week at a press conference here by leaders of the Likud Histadrut faction and will come up this morning at the Hevrat Ha'ovdim council meeting.

Zevulun Shalish of Techelet Lavan (the Herut faction in the Histadrut) said the Likud wants either that managerial jobs in Hevrat Ha'ovdim be filled strictly on a merit basis, and advertised publicly so that qualified persons can apply, or that jobs be given out on a political basis with each party getting a share of the spoils proportionate to its strength in the

Histadrut.

The Likud will also raise the issue of wages paid to Hevrat Ha'ovdim workers, which they say are too low in some instances.

Haifa court fines 25 illegal builders

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
HAIFA. — The municipal court has imposed fines ranging from IS5,000 to IS25,000 each on 25 offenders against the city's building laws. The offenders were also ordered to demolish the illegal structures and pay double building-permit fees.

One of the offenders, the Kanganon Company, which put up an 864-square-metre roofed storage structure, was given the heaviest fine, of IS25,000. They were ordered to demolish the building and pay IS37,000 for a building permit.

Other offenders included the Kanganon Company, which put up an 864-square-metre roofed storage structure, was given the heaviest fine, of IS25,000. They were ordered to demolish the building and pay IS37,000 for a building permit.

Mizrahi U.S. affiliate increases profits 31%

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

TEL AVIV. — After five years of activities in the U.S., the UMB Bank and Trust Company, a Mizrahi affiliate, now stand in 544th place among the 14,000 commercial banks in the U.S., Mizrahi announces.

In the calendar year just ended, the bank's profits grew by 31 per cent over the previous year, to stand at \$2.2m. Profit per share rose from

\$3.40 in 1981 to \$4.44 in 1982, an increase of 31 per cent.

The bank's assets grew by 35 per cent in real terms in 1982, to stand at \$2.2m. Profit per share rose from per cent to stand at \$34m., an increase of 27 per cent. Net loans grew by 28 per cent in 1982, to stand at \$154m.

The bank's capital, \$17.4m. at the end of 1982, was increased to \$30.4m. early in the current year.

CLASSIFIEDS

MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of IS 266.40* for 8 words; each additional word IS 33.30* FRIDAY and HOLIDAY EVE RATES: Minimum of IS 321.60* for 8 words; each additional word IS 40.20*. All rates include VAT. DEADLINES at our offices: Monday/Wednesday — 10 a.m.; previous day. Friday — 5 p.m. on Wednesday, Tel Aviv and Haifa; 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies. *Subject to change.

DWELLINGS

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PETAH TIKVA, 4, luxurious flat, double car garage, good, quiet neighbourhood, Tel. 03-9238471 (not Shabbat)

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UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES		FOR 30.1.83	
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
		PURCHASE, SALE	PURCHASE, SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	35.5513 35.9087	35.1900 36.2700
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	54.4930 55.0409	53.9300 55.5900
GERMANY	MARK	14.5708 14.7173	14.4200 14.8700
FRANCE	FRANC	5.1449 5.1966	4.9100 5.2500
HOLLAND	GULDEN	13.2654 13.3988	13.1300 13.5300
SWITZERLAND	FRANCO	17.3023 17.9813	17.6200 18.1600
SWEDEN	KRONA	4.7850 4.8331	4.6700 4.8800
NORWAY	KRONE	4.9738 5.0238	4.8500 5.0700
DENMARK	KRONE	4.1465 4.1862	4.0500 4.2300
FINLAND	MARK	6.5866 6.6528	6.4300 6.7200
CANADA	DOLLAR	28.7884 29.0759	28.2600 29.3700
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	34.5139 34.8831	32.9500 35.5500
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	33.3095 33.6444	32.1400 35.4100
BELGIUM	FRANC	34.5139 34.8831	32.9500 35.5500
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	20.7538 20.9625	20.5400 21.7700
ITALY	LIRE	25.3444 25.5487	23.9100 25.8100
JAPAN	YEN	30.2590 31.7697	148.7300 153.3000

SHORT TERM SHEKEL DEPOSITS — Min. IS 10,000		
particulars at all our bank branches		
DEPOSIT FOR	ANNUAL NOMINAL INTEREST FOR CLIENT	EFFECTIVE ANNUAL COMPARISON FOR CLIENT
SHORT-TERM 2 WEEKS	70%	111.9%
SHORT-TERM 3 WEEKS	70%	110.4%
SHORT-TERM 1 MONTH	70%	112.9%
SHORT-TERM 2 MONTHS	80%	111.9%

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SURVIVORS

Shock Battalion — 29 Division, 3 Regiment Workers Militias, Popular Front Army Eusea-Saragosa, front, Catalonia, Spain, British contingent, George Orwell, Commander

Contact: Harry Milson (former) Political Officer, Kibbutz Neve Eitan, Beit She'an.

FOR THE FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES
AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD

FOREIGN CURRENCY		25.1.83	
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYING	SELLING
		US\$	US\$
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	35.5513 35.9087	35.1900 36.2700
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	54.4930 55.0409	53.9300 55.5900
GERMANY	MARK	14.5708 14.7173	14.4200 14.8700
FRANCE	FRANC	5.1449 5.1966	4.9100 5.2500
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SWEDEN	KRONA	4.7850 4.8331	4.6700 4.8800
NORWAY	KRONE	4.9738 5.0238	4.8500 5.0700
DENMARK	KRONE	4.1465 4.1862	4.0500 4.2300
FINLAND	MARK	6.5866 6.6528	6.4300 6.7200
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AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	34.5139 34.8831	32.9500 35.5500
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	33.3095 33.6444	32.1400 35.4100
BELGIUM	FRANC	34.5139 34.8831	32.9500 35.5500
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ITALY	LIRE	25.3444 25.5487	23.9100 25.8100
JAPAN	YEN	30.2590 31.7697	148.7300 153.3000

SPOT RATES:		
COUNTRY	SPOT RATE	PER C
U.S.	1.5385/95	per C
DM	2.4340/50	per S
Swiss FR	1.9850/10	per S
French FR	6.5500/10	per S
British G	2.5770/85	per S
Italian L	1402.80/10	per S
Danish KR	8.5700/25	per S
Norwegian KR	7.1470/500	per S
Yen	238.80/75	per S
Swedish KR	7.4190/220	per S

FORWARD RATES:
1 month 1.5385/95 3 month 1.5385/95
6 month 1.5385/95 12 month 1.5385/95
2 year 1.5385/95 3 year 1.5385/95
5 year 1.5385/95 10 year 1.5385/95

Commercial Banks

Bank	Share	Change	% Change
IDB p.	50000	2	n.c.
IDB B r	2547	196	n.c.
IDB p. A	13401	4	n.c.
IDB op 7	110	4	n.c.
Union r	1000	91	+1.0
Discount 4 r	7101	3	+1.4
Discount 1	3108	1,321	n.c.
Discount A r	2816	166	+5.6
Discount op 2	2120	71	+1.4
Discount B	806	767	n.c.
Mizrahi r	883	10,903.2	+12
Mizrahi op 10	3570	68	n.c.
Mizrahi op 11	13651	4	+3.2
Mizrahi op 12	1346	286	n.c.
Mizrahi op 6	7145	2	+1.0
Mizrahi op 7	6105	8	+1.0
Mizrahi op 9	344	644	+12.3
Maritime 0.1	7073	+0.2	+37.2
Maritime 0.5	1610	629	+5.3
Hapoalim p. B	505040	n.c.	+5.0
Hapoalim r	3781	1,430	+2.6
Hapoalim b	3730	107	+3.8
Hapoalim op 7	13011	5	+1.1
Hapoalim op 13	2901	268	n.c.
Hapoalim sc 6	3	n.c.	n.c.
Hapoalim sc 8	3371	n.c.	n.c.

General A 8380 346 +30 +3.5
General op 6 15536 4 -1764 -10.2
General op 8 6667 50 -839 -10.3
General sc 5 2190 45 -70 -3.1
General 7 195 +0.1 -10 -4.9
Leumi 1895 2,916 +9 +0.3
Leumi op 4 12131 1 -30 -2.3
Leumi op 13 1335 297 +30 +2.3
Leumi sc 9 1279 18 +12 +1.0
Leumi sc 11 353 26 +5 +1.4
OHF r 3035 99 n.c.
Finance Trade 1 1701 484 n.c.
Finance Trade 5 1733 301 +236 +15.0
Finance Tr. op 1466 40 -170 -13.1
N. American 1 2979 360 n.c.
N. American 5 3056 72 n.c.
Danot 1.0 1459 +0.2 -77 -5.0
Danot 5.0 428 2,445 -47 -9.9
Danot sc 2 691 325 n.c.
First Int'l 5 1422 +0.1 -75 -5.0
FIBI 1483 3,698 -90 -5.7

Land, Building, Citrus

Share	Change	% Change
Oren 438	s.o.i	-23 -5.0
Oren op 1	3111	+148 +4.8
Azoria Invest.	355	1,544 n.c.
Azoria r	477	637 -30 -5.9
Azoria op C	4090	5 n.c.
Azoria op D	956	51 n.c.
Azoria op E	363	362 n.c.
Africa 0.1	5570	64 -1.8
Africa 0.5	4800	48 n.c.
Africa op 2	3300	1 +50 +1.5
Arledan 0.1	588	-31 -5.0
Arledan 0.5	244	713 -8 -3.2
Arled. op A	614	34 -76 -11.0
Ben Yakar 1	1241	205 +30 +2.5
Ben Yakar op	1400	21 -50 -3.5
Baranovitz 1	250	802 +2 +8
Baranovitz 5	159	440 -15 -8.8
Baranovitz op	149	307 -11 -7.4
Dankner 1	313	631 -20 -6.0
Dankner 5	407	52 -13 -3.1
Dankner op 1	197	346 n.c.
Dankner op 2	1517	14 +252 +16.9
Dankner op 3	318	27 +6 +1.9
HLB 0.1	424	-22 -4.9
HLB 0.5 r	205	s.o.i -11 -5.1
Property Bldg r	1940	478 -40 -2.0
Bayasid 0.1	3481	s.o.i -130 -5.0
Bayasid 0.5	1530	34 n.c.
Bayasid op B	2610	30 +60 +2.4
ILDC r	4153	225 -126 -2.9
ILDC no div.	-	-
ILDC b	4153	18 -126 -2.9
ILDC op 6	-	-
ICP r	377	s.o.i -20 -5.0
Isrope r	541	s.o.i -28 -4.9
Isrope 5	422	180 -20 -4.5
Isrope b	700	475 -2 +3
Isrope op 1	500	50 -10 -2.0
Cohen Dev.	251	s.o.i -13 -4.9
Cohen Dev. op	190	11 -6 -3.1
Lumir 1	349	-18 -4.9
Lumir 5	160	-8 -5.0
Lumir op 1	118	785 -16 -1.9
M.T.M. 1	2703	20 -300 -10.0
M.T.M. 5	1526	s.o.i -80 -5.0
M.T.M. op 1	1670	-113 -7.3
Mehadrin r	9480	23 +30 +3
Modul Beton	2300	303 -195 -7.8
Mishael 5	490	159 -55 -10.1
Mar-Laz 1	261	s.o.i -14 -5.1
Mar-Laz op	179	194 +8 +4.7
Mesulam 1	821	218 +20 +2.5
Mesulam 5	370	252 -9 -2.4
Mesul. op 1	344	51 -1 -3
Lifshitz 1	292	1,299 -15 -4.9
Lifshitz 5	195	1,239 -22 -10.1
Lifshitz op	-	-
Neot Aviv	1764	56 n.c.
Nichol Hadr	850	696 -74 -8.0
Solel Bon. p. A	6883	s.o.i -20 -5.0
Pri Or	966	23 n.c.
Pri Or op	1029	12 -1 -1
Cesarea 0.1	1197	s.o. -63 -5.0
Cesarea 0.5	247	-13 -5.0
Rogovin 1	345	157 -38 -9.9
Rogovin 5	263	365 -79 -9.9
Rogovin op	154	92 -3 -1.9
Rasoco p. r	988	s.o. -52 -5
Rasoco r	835	s.o.i -44 -5.0
Rasoco op	668	240 +13 +2.0

Financing Institutions

Share	Change	% Change
Shilton r	580	203 -64 -9.9
Shilton op B	2258	-
Shilton sc 1	989	-
Shilton sc 2	1030	-
Shilton sc 3	1020	160 +9 +9
Shilton sc 4	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 5	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 6	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 7	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 8	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 9	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 10	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 11	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 12	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 13	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 14	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 15	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 16	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 17	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 18	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 19	1020	14 +25 +2.4
Shilton sc 20	1020	14 +25 +2.4

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Victims of a Soviet power struggle

By MIKHAIL AGURSKY

THE RISE to power of Yuri Andropov has not put an end to the internal struggle in the USSR. On the contrary, it is becoming more violent, and its first victims are the few remaining dissidents and Zionist refuseniks.

The Soviet political system is crumbling, and this fact is used by different political groups to discredit and otherwise trouble their opponents. Increasingly one sees signs that there are attempts to raise doubts in the West about the reliability of the new leadership as international partners, and to ruin Andropov's attempt to negotiate arms limitation with the U.S.

The KGB was never a purely vertical, monolithic structure after Stalin's death. It was under strict party control and Andropov was no more than a party watchdog over this body, and never enjoyed absolute control over his own organization.

The decisive "say" in KGB activity always belonged to the local provincial party boss. Those who were particularly influential could overrule the central KGB apparatus and impose their own will on the local KGB, both on its composition and function. This is especially important in Moscow and Leningrad, where local party bosses Victor Grishin and Grigory Romanov are Politburo members.

On the other hand, less influential provincial party bosses usually belong to particular groups and might initiate actions with the support of their respective protectors. Moreover, different bodies, like the office of the chief prosecutor, are now dangerously independent.

All this is a key to understanding what is happening in the USSR.

Several days ago Roy Medvedev, a well-known writer who always enjoyed Andropov's protection and had many interviews with the

Western press (including *The Jerusalem Post*) was suddenly warned that he might be prosecuted for his activities. Most significantly this warning did not come from the KGB, but from the Moscow office of the chief prosecutor Rekunov, one of Andropov's opponents.

This is the first time a Soviet prosecutor has intervened directly into political affairs. It is difficult, however, to ascertain whether only Rekunov stands behind the warning to Medvedev or whether Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party boss, had a hand in it in his struggle for power with the current leadership.

Such a warning — without KGB approval — is unprecedented, though legal according to the constitution. It is surely a daring challenge to the KGB and to Andropov, who could not prevent it.

SOVIET ZIONISTS as usual, turn out to be victims of the internal strife. Under Brezhnev, refuseniks were often harassed by the Soviet police, which were then controlled by Nikolai Shchelokov, minister of internal affairs, who accused the KGB of excessive liberalism. One sees the same scenario in the cases of Yosef Begun and Felix Kotchubievsky.

Begun was harassed by the police from 1977, when he was arrested for the first time for parasitism, though he had been a refusenik since 1971. In 1978, Begun was again picked up by the police for an alleged violation of passport regulations, and he is now in prison as a consequence of his third arrest, when he was picked up and searched during a short visit to Leningrad.

Leningrad party boss Grigory Romanov is a committed enemy of Yuri Andropov. Surely Begun could have been arrested in Moscow on the same political pretext, but it was done in Leningrad. Begun was ar-

rested before Brezhnev's death, but the people who initiated the action knew very well that it would adversely affect the Andropov-Gromyko-Ustinov group should it take power.

The same happened in Novosibirsk, an old constituency of Kirilenko. Local authorities decided to persecute Kotchubievsky only when he wanted to establish a Soviet-Israeli friendship society. The verdict was announced under Andropov, as if to disavow rumours about a possible antelioration in Soviet-Israeli relations. The first secretary of the Novosibirsk provincial committee, Filatov, was the first culprit in this dirty affair, but he could not have risked this step alone. He enjoyed important support.

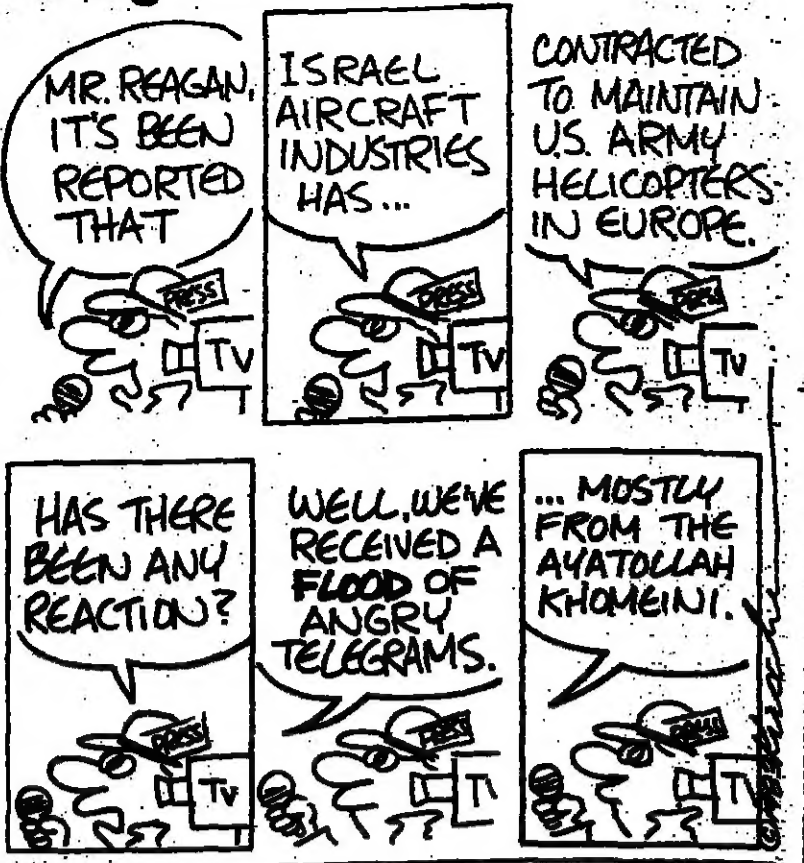
The struggle against Soviet Zionists was intensified before November 1982. The KGB, accused of liberalism towards Zionism in the USSR, feel itself under attack. One of the most explicit demonstrations of this criticism was the Viktor Brailovsky case in the middle of 1981.

Brailovsky was sentenced for editing a manuscript magazine, *Jews in the USSR*. This magazine was started in 1972 by Aleksander Voronel and Viktor Yakhot, and when they left Russia, it was edited by different people, who all successfully left the USSR. The magazine was very well known to the KGB, from house searches and because it was reprinted in Israel, beginning in 1973. From 1975 on, several people were warned by the KGB about participating in its publication, but no one was prosecuted.

Suddenly Brailovsky was arrested and accused of producing articles published long before he was involved in the magazine.

It is characteristic that one of the accusations against Brailovsky was

Dry Bones



based on an article that he did not write, which allegedly provoked racial hatred aimed at the Russians. I wrote the piece which appeared in 1974, and I was never interrogated on this subject in Moscow, though I was arrested several times. The Brailovsky case was an implicit challenge to the KGB for benevolently tolerating such a harmful activity.

IT WAS in 1971 that the leading *Pravda* journalist Vladimir Bolshakov issued a call to prosecute legally every person who would declare himself a Zionist; according to Bolshakov, still an important figure in *Pravda*, every Zionist is a dangerous enemy of the USSR.

There is another implicit challenge to the KGB. The anti-Zionist literature, which flooded the Soviet book market and mass media, implied that the Mossad and Shin Bet are ubiquitous world-wide organizations, which have spread their tentacles everywhere, in-

cluding Communist countries. In view of this claim, spread by the Soviet ideological branch, it is extremely strange that not one of the Soviet Zionists has been accused of collaborating with these organizations. Yet the slanderous allegation was made that Anatoly Shcharansky collaborated with the CIA.

It is alarming that there is now a competition in the USSR — who can be the most extreme — and that there is no effective means to stop it. It is clear that Andropov has not yet consolidated his power, and probably the worst scenario will be played out in the USSR. The lack of political stability is clearly being encouraged by some foreign bodies, and Soviet Jews will be the first victims of this instability.

Let us, however, hope that the extremist forces in the USSR are simply mobilizing their efforts for a last-ditch effort.

The writer is a member of the Soviet and East European Research Centre at the Hebrew University.

READERS' LETTERS

HOTEL MEISTER LUGANO

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — We refer to the correspondence between our hotel and one of our Jewish guests, which appeared in the Israeli press.

Our letter was a purely personal one and we have meanwhile apologized to the guest. Due to its insulting terminology, however, the letter laid itself open to be interpreted — wrongly — as a generalized accusation. Since this does not correspond to the facts, we take the liberty of clarifying our position publicly.

For years, our hotel has catered to a large Jewish clientele. Now guests confirm to us, as a rule, that

they came upon personal recommendation.

For several years we have been open outside the season to the seminars of the European *Yarchei Kalla* (religious study retreats). Also, we have, since 1975, put up free of charge injured Israeli army veterans.

We hope that these facts reflect our true attitude more accurately than a tactless letter, written in anger. We wish to take this opportunity to apologize to all those who may have felt hurt through the publication of this letter.

H. AND J. MULLER
Hotel Meister Lugano

HEBREW STUDY IN THE SOVIET UNION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — I was astounded to note the headline of an article in your issue of January 14 reading: "Sixty Hebrew ulpanim in the USSR."

I do not know from where Mr. Schenker received information of this kind, or how he had the audacity to make such a statement as fact. First of all, the so-called "ulpanim" in the Soviet Union are not the ulpanim we know in the West. These "ulpanim" are formed by small groups of people who meet in private homes to study Hebrew. This is at great risk to the hosts, teachers and students.

Mr. Schenker explains that "studying Hebrew isn't illegal in the Soviet Union." This may be so on paper, but reality is another matter. It is a miracle, due solely to the efforts of dedicated and committed individuals (at great personal risk), that Jews in the Soviet Union learn Hebrew.

Moreover, how can such a statement be made when Dr. Yosef Begun, who has already served two terms of exile in Siberia, was arrested for the third time on November 7, 1982, and is now awaiting trial in Vladimir Prison.

solely because of the fact that he taught Hebrew and struggled openly for the legalization and realization of Hebrew teaching and study in the Soviet Union?

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN FAIN,
Chairman, Tarbut
Tel Aviv.

MEETING WITH ARAFAT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — Kol Hakavod to the three members of Sheli who met with Yasser Arafat to discuss peace. It is a pleasure to know that there are courageous individuals in this country who believe that peace can be achieved by personal meetings, discussion and compromise.

How sad it is to hear members of the knesset and cabinet condemning the Sheli members as enemies of Israel. The real enemies of Israel are those who believe that peace can only be achieved by military means and bloodshed.

If the meeting with Arafat has moved Israel even one step closer to a solution, I welcome it with open arms.

IRWIN WEINTRAUB
Maaz Aviv.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — The debate on nuclear energy for Israel should be kept at a sensible level and avoid the extremes of the nuclear hysterics, who are afraid of everything, and the nuclear charlatans, who have quick and easy solutions of our energy problems. Three decades of experience with nuclear energy in the United States have shown both that it is relatively safe and that it will not solve anyone's energy problems overnight.

Anyone who is afraid of the dangers from a nuclear power plant and is not afraid to drive on the roads in Israel should learn more about nuclear energy before jumping to conclusions. Nearly everyone in Israel has had a friend or relative who was killed in an automobile accident. We should remember that he would still be alive and well today if he had been at Three Mile Island at the time of the worst nuclear accident in three decades of

American nuclear power, instead of being in his automobile at the time of his road accident.

The nuclear power industry is one of the most safety-conscious industries in the world, because of the attention they have received from the public and the media. Nuclear experts in Israel know about the dangers of sabotage, earthquakes and other possible catastrophes. They can ensure that living near a reactor will be much less dangerous than driving on the roads, and that the pollution from the reactor will be much less than the pollution from automobile exhaust fumes.

The main danger to Israel from embarking on a nuclear power programme is that it will cost a lot of money and that it may make a lot of money for investors on the stock exchange without providing the promised energy at the promised price.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,
Professor of physics
Rehovot.

DESTRUCTIVE ARTICLE

Jews alike — especially those among them who are Jews — are to this fact. The evaluation of the Sinai represents a loss of such natural defences and required consequently not only the rebuilding of the dismantled military installations within Israel's borders, but, in addition, new defensive capacity.

ALFRED DESSAU
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

Sir, — Professor Peled holds that there is absolutely no need for new financial and military assistance to Israel at this time. He asks the American taxpayer to stop further assistance.

Aware that his point of view would be dismissed by readers as an obvious partisan maneuver, he establishes his credentials as military expert, advising us of his qualifications as ex-member of the Israeli General Staff. He would have better served his cause in not doing so. The reasons he presented for opposing America's assistance to Israel's defence capacity are glaringly fallacious and cast doubts about his intellectual integrity.

Among other reasons, he writes that the peace with Egypt relieves the Israeli army from the heavy task of holding Sinai. Even a layman not having graduated from War College knows the value of depth of ter-

ritory for defence. Russia's victory over Napoleon and Hitler was due to this fact. The evaluation of the Sinai represents a loss of such natural defences and required consequently not only the rebuilding of the dismantled military installations within Israel's borders, but, in addition, new defensive capacity.

ALFRED DESSAU
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

Sir, — The article by Matityahu Peled, published in *The New York Times*, was reprinted in *The Daily Morning Register* on January 3.

Mr. Peled deplores the military aid given to Israel by the U.S. What would Mr. Peled do if the U.S. took his advice and really stopped all aid — and then another Yom Kippur war would break out?

Mr. Peled says his ilk had better start realizing that we in the U.S. have enough trouble fighting anti-Israel attitudes, and anti-Semitism, without his self-destructive news articles. Some of our worst enemies come from within our own people. With friends like Mr. Peled — who needs enemies?

MIRIAM JONAS
Fort Dodge, Iowa.

POSTSCRIPTS

THE GLASGOW Herald was 200 years old recently, and in an editorial headed "Our Next 200 Years" pledged to "desist from lofty statements and continue informing, amusing and opinionating."

The Herald sells 150,000 copies a day throughout Scotland and some in London, sent down by early train. *The Times* of London, dating from

1785, conceded that *The Herald* beats it in foundation by nearly two years, but said its claim to veneration as the oldest living English-language daily newspaper is challenged by another in Scotland, *The Aberdeen Press and Journal* which came out first in 1748.

The Herald is conservative in its politics and its readers also don't like change either.

When the births, marriages and deaths were moved from page two to the back of the paper by a recent editor, a vast correspondence of reader protest restored them to the front.

None of the Scottish papers nor *The Times* is listed for longevity by *The Guinness book of records*, which awards the palm for the oldest continuously produced newspaper in the UK to *Borrow's Worcester Journal*, founded in 1690 and appearing weekly since June 1709.

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Bat Yam Religious Council
Committee for Elections To Post of Chief Rabbi of City
Extension of Deadline for Submitting Candidacy for Post of Bat Yam Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi
We hereby announce the extension of the validity of the tender for elections to the post of Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Bat Yam. The tender published on 21 Kislei 5743 (Dec. 7, 1982), will be extended until Rosh Hodesh Nisan (March 15, 1983).
Additional condition for potential applicants: candidates no older than 50 preferred.
Yitzhak Turek
Chairman, Elections Committee
Bat Yam, 16 Shvut 5743 (Jan. 30, 1983).

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Ministry of Education and Culture
Education Administration
Examinations Dept.
Notice to External Examinees
(1) New Examinees
Files for new examinees for the summer 1983 session will be opened during the January-March 1983 period. In order to open a file, the examinee must appear in person at a departmental branch in his area of residence and bring with him:
a. Government identity card (no other document will do)
b. Education certificates (original + photocopy)
c. IS250 file opening fee
Examinees are requested to register early, during January and February, rather than at the last moment.
(2) Previous Examinees
a. Examinees who have already opened an external examinee file, and wish to take the summer 1983 examinations, must register for the examinations at Postal Bank branches by means of computer vouchers only. Registration will take place between March 1 and April 30, 1983.
b. Examinees who do not have these vouchers must order them from the office where their files are kept, no later than March 31, 1983.
c. The following may be done by March 31, 1983 at the latest:
Change of course or examination level
Change of address
Inter-district file transfer.
(3) Examinees with non-operative files
Notices will be forwarded shortly to examinees who had opened examinee files but had not acted on the matter after January 1, 1978. These files have been closed.
Examinees whose files have been closed but who wish to take the examinations once again, must have their file reopened. On reopening the file the examinee must indicate the previous file, in order that the previous examination grades be listed thereon.
For file opening procedure see above.